PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

For Pure Drugs and Medicines, go to McClaran & McKennan's Drug Store.

All Wool Horse Blankets at 86 Market street, Jackson & Frew's, 102 Wood street.

Try Them—Buy Them. Hardy's Fragrant Havanas, 101 Wood street.

For a Fine Medical Liquor, go to McClaran & McKennan's Drug Store.

Horse Blankets. Manufactured ten per cent. from old prices, at Jackson & Frew's, 102 Wood street.

The Last Nights Are the chance for elegant gifts at the Universalist Fair, City Hall.

The Finest Assortment of Perfumery is at McClaran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

The Last Nights, And the chance for elegant gifts at the Universalist Fair, City Hall.

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THE ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.

ALLEGHENY, January 7th, 1868.

To Joseph Fisher, Esq :—We the undersigned, citizens of the 17th of Allegheny, most respectfully request you to withdraw your name as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR of our city, knowing that you have been identified with the manufacturing and commercial interests of our city from its infancy almost to the present day, and feeling that it exerted upon you to discharge the duties incumbent upon you honestly, and without favor, fear, or affection, we would ask you to permit your name to go before the people for their suffrages, as we know of no other honorable means to secure your election:

C. Myers,	Mathias Mentzer,
Joseph Linyard,	G. Bealer,
Nicholas Gunkert,	Robert Sharp,
John Oppertig,	Wm. Lychenhahn,
John Miller,	M. McGonagle,
Wm. Wissell,	Michael Beckler,
Gottlieb Faas,	Peter Cooper,
Wm. P. Ford,	Chas. Haumann,
Wm. J. Gang,	Samuel Herring,
Chas. Merry,	M. H. Sweeny,
Barney Weimer,	H. C. Hogenbirg,
Samuel Dapper,	Martin Sauerman,
Abram Kraus,	T. H. Hoskings,
Wm. Wendell,	H. Hoskings,
Fred. Adlar,	John Geottinger,
John Hadler,	C. Bean,
Andrew Swearingen,	J. Scaver,
John Dreshof,	Adam Young,
Jacob Fleck,	D. Swearingen,
J. F. Klug,	Geo. Eschenhaur,
A. Auerbach,	C. Beck,
J. Kaup,	J. Dietz,
Andrew Richer,	T. Dysart,
Max Stoltz,	T. Frank,
Mike Paul,	E. Meif,
J. Wink,	John Hillibrand,
D. Speer,	John Walter,
H. Gregroe,	F. Hoba,
John Shaver,	M. Mongold,
John Hoors,	Robert Sharp,
George Obert,	M. Garrch,
Henry Fidel,	John Gordon,
N. Bliss,	S. Lochner,
Charles Ripe,	G. C. Golon,
George Gress, jr.,	Henry Seipp,
John L. Ober,	Mangood,
Bernard Miller,	Jacob Sapp,
Adam Zoebig,	Charles Walter,
C. Zwedel,	J. W. Johnston,
John Mop,	A. C. Wilson,
J. Wiest,	Aug. Wilson,
A. K. Hetes,	J. Miller,
Aug. Gresch,	W. Wendell,
Carlutan Kapp,	J. Woelte,
Wm. Kramer,	Adolfmus,
George Kirschner,	Wm. Irvin,
Peter Gilt,	S. Blair,
Lewis Harsch,	
Charles McCarty,	

ALLEGHENY, January 6, 1868.

TO MESSRS. G. MYERS, J. LINKARD AND OTHERS.

Gentlemen:—In acknowledging your generous call, requesting the use of my name as an Independent Candidate for the Mayoralty of our city, having been acquainted with most of you for many years, and having full confidence in your intentions, I cheerfully consent to your request, and should I be elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the complete satisfaction.

I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOSEPH FISHER.

The Daily Commercial

Western University.

We learn with pleasure that the new year opens favorably for this institution. There were several entries of new students yesterday. The several departments are complete, each in its own appointments. They include college classes with a most liberal curriculum; classes in science, embracing a full polytechnic course; classes in book-keeping, under the care of an expert, for some time at the head of one of the most respectable Commercial Colleges, (Duff's) and a Preparatory Department, which shares largely in the services of the College Professors.

It is desirable that students about to enter should do so as early this week as possible.

We hope soon to present to our readers a detailed account of the history and present status of an institution whose merits are now at least enforcing its claims upon the tardy attention of the community.

Mr. Nasby Expounds the President's Message.

To the various explanations offered as to the meaning of the President's message about General Hancock, the following by Mr. Nasby may be added as by no means the worst or the least probable. Mr. Nasby is urging his political chief to praise the General's declaration of principles:

"Assert that Hancock is the fust officer in command, since the close uv the late unpleasantniss, who hez given utterance to such sentimence in his ordurs, and demand that Congriss shel vote him a medal. I sujest that this be done townust, for reasons which are obvius. We desire General Hancock to continue in well-doin, but ez that well-doin in our behalf mite lead to hiz unpleasantniss with the Southern it is well enuff to lift him off in that direck-shen so soon ez he is committed. Hence, write. Don't tel Seward dilkoot it, or Randall polleyfox it. Put out my naked shoes clothed in your terse and vigorous language, and yoo will hev done a good thing.

"I repected them to the leadin officers uv the Lost Coz Club, and the idee was rapcherously received. One pursoot obsarved that it warn't bum, ez reely the thing wuz too absurd. But he voted aye on the propostion, compromisin with himself by sayin that of it wuz reseved ez he sposed it would be, it wuz easy enuff to swear that it wuz Egiptian hieroglifics when he wrote it, which wooden't hurt him with his party at all.

"Another, who is trooly a friend uv yoors, objected, on the score that sich high seetin up would give Hancock the nominashen, but he soon left to seem 'at, sed an old grey-headed member, 'hez A. Johnson ever commended that he ain't killed?'"

Words Fitly Spoken.

There is a chapter—nay a whole volume—of wisdom in the following extract from the message of Gov. Chamberlain to the Maine Legislature:

It is no strange thing that we are in debt, debt and death alike we know must be encountered. The drain upon us has been indeed terrible; but shall we now for the first time be cowards. Having counted the cost and dared the enterprise, shall we now look back with murmurs at our fidelity and success, and give ourselves over to fret at our wounds and bereavements and impoverishment and debts! The people of this State have answered the question and will answer it again. What we ask is honesty on the part of those who fix the issues of this dear-bought victory, and that they reconstruct the nation; honesty in securing the political guarantees; honesty in the use of the power of the rebellion; honesty in taxing, in collecting, and in expending; honesty in paying, honesty is being paid. Extravagance and corruption must be rebuked; there must be an industrial and financial reform as well as a political reconstruction. These things will require wisdom and ability rightly to determine and adjust. The fetters must be struck off from enterprise and the incubus lifted from industry. The prosperity of the country must be made to contribute in an equitable ratio toward bearing the public burdens. Government bonds must be so taxed, if at all, as to relieve the States and towns, rather than the National Treasury. If we are to bear those burdens let us have a chance to stand; let us have neither privileged persons nor privileged property; but a Republic and a Democracy, in which a man shall count for a man and a dollar for a dollar. Nor am I of those who think that we should lay off the whole great debt in one day. Those who thus hold must come cheaply by their opinions. We shall do our part, I take it, if other having borne the brunt of the fray, we allow those who are to reap the benefit of the struggle, to come as near as possible to taking a share in the investment, and to anticipate nothing, repudiate nothing, explainable nothing, but fairly and manfully meet every obligation as it comes, trusting that as the day is, so shall our strength be.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1868. NO. 98.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

THE CASE OF SENATOR THOMAS.

ANOTHER FINANCIAL MEASURE.

Reconstruction Amendment.

Vote Censuring the President.

Thanks to Generals Grant and Sheridan.

Nothing of the Kind for Hancock.

Eight Hour Law in Government Shops.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1868.

Congress assembled to-day with considerably more than a quorum present in each House, but the day's proceedings were unimportant. In the Senate the case of Senator-elect Thomas, of Maryland, was discussed all day, but no vote was reached to admit him.

In the House there was a perfect flood of bills and resolutions, as usual on Monday, but there was but one introduced of any national importance, and it came from Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, and related to finance by providing for the redemption of legal tender notes. It enacts that the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be redeemed in gold at the United States treasury, and cancelled, all legal tender notes presented for redemption, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars each, such redemption to commence on the first day of the month following the passage of the act, and during that month shall be at the rate of one hundred dollars in gold for one hundred and forty dollars in notes, and that the amount in notes shall be decreased fifty cents per month for every one hundred dollars in gold until it shall be reduced to one hundred dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury shall not contract the volume of legal tender currency except under and pursuant to the provision of this act. It was referred to the Committee on Banking.

The House then passed a resolution introduced by Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, by yeas 82, nays 23, a party vote, censuring the President for removing General Sheridan, and thanking the latter for his course while in command of the Fifth Military District; also thanking General Grant for his letter to the President on the removal of Secretary Stanton.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Banks making eight hours a legal day's work in all Government workshops, and was passed without opposition. It is the same bill at that passed at the last session.

The House then laid on the table, by nearly a party vote, a resolution offered by Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, to thank General Hancock, and after discussing the question of increasing the number of clerks in the second Auditor's office, adjourned.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1868.

SENATE.

The attendance was small. Mr. SAULSBURY appeared for the first time this session.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to settle the claim of Kansas for expenses incurred in calling out the militia to repel the invasion of that State by General Price, which was referred.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill granting lands for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line by the Pacific Central Railroad Company.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill in regard to the coinage of gold and silver, which was referred.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the bill to amend the Judiciary act of 1789.

The case of Mr. THOMAS, Senator elect from Maryland, was called up by Senator JOHNSON, who addressed the Senate at length in exposition of the evidence adduced before the committee. The charges against Mr. Thomas were disloyalty to the Government, evidenced by his declaration that during the Secretary during Mr. Buchanan's administration with a view to destroy the public credit, and by making a disloyal speech on the occasion of his election by the Maryland Legislature. The Committee reported that neither charge was sustained. It was further alleged that he had given aid to the enemy by supplying his son with money to join the Confederacy.

Mr. JOHNSON rested himself to a defense of his colleague against this charge. The giving of the money was admitted, but it was urged that the father used most earnest efforts to prevent his son from going, but finding all appeals useless, and that his son would go, he gave the money to save him from want in case of capture or sickness.

Mr. EDMONDS followed in opposition, quoting testimony to support his views, and that of other members of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOWARD referred them to Mr. Thomas's letter of resignation, arguing with Jacob Thompson that the Government had no right to coerce the seceded States. Mr. Thomas's excuse was not sufficient.

Mr. HOWE thought the case made out, but they had no power to exclude Representatives from Maryland.

Mr. TRUMBULL argued that the acts of a disloyal person must be taken as a proof of disloyalty, and a reason for disqualifying. A judge convicted of bribery was disqualified from office.

After further debate by Messrs. Stewart, Howe and Trumbull, Mr. Johnson withdrew his motion to postpone, and the bill was laid aside.

Mr. MORTON offered a joint resolution prohibiting all Treasury or Judicial officers from compromising any suit or criminal proceeding brought against violators of the revenue laws or the Treasury, which was tabled.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill for the repeal of the cotton tax, which was laid over until to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of the States, the following bills were introduced:

Mr. BROOMALL, to abolish the present system of contraction and substitute redemption of legal tender notes when presented in sums of not less than $100 at one dollar and forty-seven per dollar of gold during the first month; one dollar and thirty-nine and a-half cents during the second month; one dollar and thirty-nine cents during the third month, and so on until gold and notes become of equal value, which would be in six years and eight months.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, to amend the law so as to retain certain paymasters now in the volunteer service in the regular Army.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, to amend the law so as to retain certain paymasters now in the volunteer service in the regular Army.

By Mr. KERR, to amend the soldiers' bounty law so that the heirs of a soldier who dies after the passage of the law shall receive the bounty to which he would be entitled if living.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH, providing that advertisements or proposals for carrying mails, and other advertisements, of the several civil Departments, which do not require anything to be done in the District of Columbia, shall not be published in the Washington papers, except as to carrying the mails in Maryland.

By Mr. INGERSOLL, to amend certain portions of the act of the Legislative Assembly of Colorado, authorizing a lottery, and to prevent swindling in the territory.

By Mr. BALDWIN, to amend the act dividing the State of Illinois into two Judicial Districts. Also, to create a local board of inspection of hulls, boilers and machinery of steamers at Cairo, and to authorize the appointment of local inspectors and their compensation.

By Mr. LOAN, to provide for holding terms of the United States District Court at St. Joseph, Missouri. Also, to constitute St. Joseph, Missouri, a port of delivery.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, granting lands to to Wisconsin for wagon roads.

By Mr. DONNELLY, to amend the Union Pacific Railroad act so as to extend the Sioux City branch to the head of navigation on the Missouri river, and to provide for making a grant of land to Dakotah Territory for a railroad from Sioux City, via Vermillion, Turrickton, to Helena, Montana Territory.

By Mr. WINDOM, to amend the Homestead act so as to authorize the applicants to make the affidavits required by the original statute before the Clerk of the County Court in which the applicant resides. Also, for the relief of actual settlers on the Sioux reservation in Minnesota, extending for two years the time of making proof and payment for their land.

By Mr. CLEAVER, of New Mexico, to provide for a geological survey of New Mexico. Also, to provide for the completion of the capitol of New Mexico, the building of a penitentiary, and the establishment of a public school in each county.

By Mr. VAN HORN, of Missouri, to provide for the consolidation of the Indian tribes, and to organize a system of government in Indian territories.

By Mr. CHILCOT, of Colorado, amendatory of the act providing a temporary government for Colorado. All appropriately referred.

Mr. LOAN offered resolutions instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the propriety of allowing pensions to widows and minor children of soldiers killed by Bill Anderson and his guerrillas at Centralia, Mo., September, 1864. Adopted.

Mr. UPSON offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Reconstruction inquire into the expediency of authorizing by law the several Constitutional Conventions elected under the Reconstruction acts in the States lately in rebellion, to appoint an civil officers, State, county, city or other law, in those said States, respectively, to act temporarily until a Constitution may be adopted there in and officers chosen and qualified thereunder, and for that purpose to relieve any or all such civil officers who may be now acting in each of said States as the Constitutional Convention of such may decm proper.

Mr. BOUTWELL asked Mr. Upson to accept as an amendment the following resolution, to be added to his own:

Resolved, That the Committee on Reconstruction be directed to consider the expediency of authorizing the General of the army to detail officers for service in the several military districts established by law in the several States recently in rebellion, also, to consider in the matter of constituting said States a single military district, under command of a General of the army; also, to consider the expediency of providing additional securities for the exercise of the elective franchise in said States, and also to consider the expediency of declaring by acts of Congress that the governments heretofore set up in said States by order of the President, are not republican forms of government.

Mr. UPSON accepted the amendment as an addition to his resolution.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that the resolution should be made mandatory.

Mr. UPSON declined to modify it in that respect.

Mr. CHANLER moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived, yeas 28, nays 89. The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. ELDRIDGE introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Major General Hancock for his wise, patriotic and timely recognition of the just rights of citizens and the great principles of constitutional liberty expressed in the order issued by him in assuming command of the Fifth Military Department, so-called, and for his prompt determination to restore and maintain the supremacy of civil law within the limits of his command.

Mr. WARBURNE, of Illinois, asked Mr. Eldridge to accept the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That we utterly condemn the conduct of Andrew Johnson, Acting President of the United States, for his action in removing the gallant soldier, General Sheridan, from the command of the Fifth Military District, and that the thanks of this House are due to General U. S. Grant, commanding the armies of the United States, for his order of August last, addressed to said acting President, in relation to the removal of E. M. Stanton and General Sheridan, as well as for the enforcement of the letter of General Sherman, dated January 28, 1867, in relation to matters in Texas.

Mr. ELDRIDGE declined to admit the amendment, and moved the previous question.

Mr. WARD moved to lay the joint resolution on the table.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, suggested that it be referred to a committee.

Mr. WARD, at the suggestion of several members, withdrew his motion to lay it on the table, whereupon Mr. FARNSWORTH renewed the motion.

Mr. SCHENCK inquired of the Speaker whether, if the House refuse to lay the joint resolution on the table and did not second the previous question, it would be in order by amendment to change the resolution from one of approbation to one of censure.

The SPEAKER replied that if any member should rise to debate the joint resolution it would go over under the rule.

A vote was taken and Mr. FARNSWORTH'S motion was agreed to, yeas 85, nays 25, a strictly party vote.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report the amount of whisky seized in New York and Brooklyn, the amount condemned, the quantity sold, the amount received therefor, and the amount yet in the possession of the Government.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution proposed by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, condemning the President for the removal of Sheridan, and thanking Grant for his letter relative to the removal of Stanton and Sheridan.

Mr. CHANLER called for a decision of the question.

Mr. ROSS suggested an expression of thanks to Grant for what has been called his "white-washing letter," recommending that the members from the South be admitted to their seats in Congress, but Mr. Washburne declined to adopt the suggestion.

Mr. BOYER moved to table the resolution, yeas 28, nays 88.

The portion condemning the conduct of the President was adopted, yeas 70, nays 38. The second branch of the resolution was adopted, 85 to 24.

The SPEAKER presented an Executive communication, with a tabular statement of the disbursements for Indian service for the year ending June 30th last, and a petition of colored people of Kentucky, complaining of an unjust taxation by State authorities.

The Resolution of a mass meeting at Lawrence, Mass., relative to the rights of American citizens on British soil was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Resolution of a Memorial of the National Convention of Manufacturers at Cleveland were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. ASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Navy for all information relative to vessels purchased for the navy since April, 1861, which was adopted.

Mr. WARD had read a letter from Daniel Fitzgerald, of Hornellsville, New York, complaining that he had been recently arrested in Ireland, whither he had gone to visit his relatives, that a letter from Mr. Seward to Mr. Motley, which he had produced to the local magistrate had been treated with contempt, and that he was detained in custody a day and a night, and only liberated on condition of leaving the country in 48 hours.

Mr. WARD said he had supposed when such arrests were first made known that they were confined to that class of citizens who had gone to Ireland for the purpose of redressing trial grievances, but he now understood that no American citizen, whether native-born or naturalized, who was not prominently known, could go to Ireland without being subject to arrest and imprisonment at the pleasure of the British Government. It time this subject was taken up earnestly, and such action taken as would admonish the British Government that they could no longer with impunity inflict such outrages on American citizens. More than half a century ago when the United States Government was weak, it chastised that insolent power and brought it to its knees, in consequence of the impressment of American citizens. Now that this Government is strong, and that it was the foremost power of the world, why should Congress permit such outrages to be any longer continued? In conclusion, he offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the matter, with power to send for persons and papers, by bill or otherwise.

Mr. SPALDING objected to that part of the resolution authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers.

Mr. LOGAN suggested that it might authorize sending for the Queen of England.

Mr. WARD withdrew that part of the resolution, and the resolution as modified was adopted.

Mr. SCHOFIELD offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to inform the House how many and what States had ratified the Constitutional Amendment of the United States, known as the fourteenth section. Adopted.

Mr. BANKS introduced a bill making eight hours a day's work by Government mechanics, and after considerable debate it passed.

The bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties was debated and several amendments offered, but without action on the bill or amendments.

The House adjourned.

OHIO.

Meeting of the Legislature—Governor Cox's Message.

COLUMBUS, January 6.—The General Assembly met this morning at ten o'clock. Nearly all the members were present. The House organized with the election of John F. Follett, of Licking, Speaker; Amos Layman, of Franklin, Chief Clerk; John A. Cockerill, of Butler, First Assistant Clerk; Samuel Pike, of Highland, Sergeant-at-Arms.

In the Senate Charles F. Flood, of Franklin, Chief Clerk; Daniel Flanagan, of Hardin, First Assistant Clerk; W. R. Watt, of Muskingum, Second Assistant Clerk; Benjamin Williams, of Ireland, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The message of Governor Cox was read today. It relates mainly to local questions. The deduction of taxation under the legislation of last winter amounted to three millions, but this was in consequence chiefly of the cessation of extraordinary expenditures belonging to a state of war. After recapitulating the receipts and disbursements, it is estimated that the balance at the end of the fiscal year of 1868 will be three hundred and seventy-six thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-six cents.

It is suggested that the tax laws be revised, and that the inconsistencies and incongruities in them be removed. Other local topics are touched upon, such as common schools, benevolent institutions, military claims, public works, &c., and the message concludes with the following allusion to the Constitutional Amendment:

The amendment submitted at the October election was defeated by 50,629 of a majority. In accordance with the provisions of the statute, I issued a proclamation on the 30th of October, announcing the fact. As the question is one which seems to me to be chiefly important in relation to national rather than State policy, I shall refrain from discussing it, and the more willingly, since the progress of events has only strengthened the convictions I have heretofore made public in regard to it," &c.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

Recluse Island, Lake George, N. Y., sinks beneath the Water—The Shock Felt at Glenn's Falls.

GLENN'S FALLS, N. Y., January 6.—Information has been received here of the sudden sinking of Recluse Island, near Bolton, Lake George, owned by R. Walter, of New York. It occurred at about five this afternoon, accompanied by a tumultuous upheaving of the waters of the lake. The island and the cottage thereon have disappeared, and soundings on its recent site have been found at about eighty-five feet. The shock was felt here, and lasted about five minutes, passing in an easterly direction. No lives lost.

The *Illustrated London News* complains that the American papers continually point out their weakness, wickedness and woe; that they charge the English with being disloyal, mean, cowardly, cruel, irreligious, etc.; that they are going to lose Ireland, and that they are despised by foreign nations. It says: "But one would respectfully put it to American editors whether the time has not come when they can afford to crack us up a little, just for a change. We should feel 'quite encouraged.' The *News* forgets that sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

HARRISBURG.

ORGANIZATION OF LEGISLATURE

THE UNION REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The House Nominations.

E. W. Davis Nominated for Speaker.

Gen. J. L. Selfridge for Clerk.

Caspar Gang, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Eight Absentees from the Union Caucus.

Two Members from Allegheny Among the Number.

The Senate Nominations.

The House Democratic Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 6, 1868.

The Union caucus made the following nominations for officers of the House:

Speaker—E. W. Davis, of Philadelphia.

Chief Clerk—General James L. Selfridge, of Northampton.

Assistant Clerk—Edward G. Lee, of Philadelphia.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Casper Gang, of Allegheny.

Postmaster—A. G. Henry, of Armstrong.

Doorkeeper—J. H. Hall.

Messenger—James McCauley.

The following are the Union nominations for officers of the Senate:

Speaker—James L. Graham, of Allegheny.

Chief Clerk—George W. Hammersly.

Assistant Clerks—Lucius Rodgers and F. H. Bruggins, of Mercer.

Sergeant-at-Arms—W. A. Rupert, of Crawford.

Doorkeeper—Ethel Fuller.

Messenger—Robert Sharp.

Librarian—Jacob Stier.

Eight Republican members absented themselves from the Union caucus, among whom were Messrs. Beckers and Smith, of Allegheny; McCalmant, of Blair; Wharton, of Huntingdon; Armstrong, of Lancaster; Richards, of Fulton, and Espy, of Crawford. They propose to force the majority to yield to the minority, but it is understood the majority don't scare well. To-morrow will try the nerve of these proposed disorganizers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 6, 1868.

The Senate Republican caucus met at 7 o'clock, P. M., General Harry White presiding, and made the following nominations: For Speaker, James L. Graham, of Allegheny. Clerk, George W. Hammersley, of Philadelphia; Assistant Clerks, Lucius L. Rogers, of McKean; Francis H. Braggins, of Mercer; Sergeant-at-Arms, William A. Rupert, editor of Conneautville *Record and Courier*; Doorkeeper, Ethel Fuller, of Bradford; Messenger, Robert Sharp. This embraces all the old officers, excepting Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper. Mr. Rupert was formerly Messenger and was unanimously promoted.

The Democrats meet to-morrow morning.

The House Republican caucus met at eight o'clock this evening and made the following nominations: For Speaker, Elisha W. Davis, of Philadelphia; Clerk, James L. Selfridge, of Northampton; Assistant Clerk, Edward G. Lee of Philadelphia; Sergeant-at-Arms, Captain Casper Gang, of Allegheny; Assistant, W. J. Woods, Israel K. Ragon, John McConnell, Robert Johnson; Postmaster, A. G. Henry, of Armstrong; Assistant, James Penrose; Door-keeper, J. H. Hall; Assistants, Samuel Mitchell, J. L. Vincent, Moses Arndt, Theodore Chase Mossen gers, James McCaudy, Barrett Brown, P. C. Hamlin, F. Bishop; Transcribing Clerks, Frederick McGee, George A. Baldwin, Rauben Bernard, John F. Keagy, Wm. A. Nichols. Mr. Davis was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Selfridge's nomination was made unanimous.

But nine Republicans absented themselves, namely: Armstrong, of Lancaster; Smith, Riddle and Beckert, of Allegheny; Espy, of Crawford; Wharton, of Huntingdon; McCalmant, of Blair; Richards, of Fulton, and Robison, of Mercer. These nine resolved quietly to vote to prevent an organization to-morrow. Whom they will vote for is not known.

The Democratic caucus met at eight o'clock, and made the following nominations: For Speaker, Richmond L. Jones, of Berks; Clerk, John H. McFadden, of Philadelphia; Assistant, John O'Connor, of Allegheny; Sergeant-at-Arms, George Baily, Dauphin; Doorkeeper, John Rawl, Philadelphia; Postmaster, Samuel T. Brown, of Northumberland; Messenger, Moses N Fox.

FROM FRANKLIN, PA.

Opening of the Lake House at Stoneboro—A Rival of Saratoga—Business, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, January 2, 1868.

Since my last, the opening party announced to be given at the Lake House, Stoneboro, Pa., on the evening of December 27th, 1867, took place, and, as was anticipated, proved a grand affair, over one hundred couple being present. As at the ball in Franklin, the toilettes were elegant, and we can but mention those of Miss E. H., Miss E. C. and Miss N. C., who, we think, compared favorably with Mme. Demorest's best. To do justice to the whole party, we cannot mention more. Through the kindness of Major Seth T. Kennedy, Proprietor, and Colonel James Bleakley, of Franklin, we were shown over the building, which is ninety by one hundred feet, and is provided with all the modern improvements. Dancing was commenced on the arrival of *our* train from Franklin, which, by the way, was crowded to its utmost capacity; but all were made comfortable through the efforts of our kind and genial friend, Mr. McIntyre, Superintendent of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad. At twelve, supper was announced, and all were led to the dining hall, where the tables literally themselves, as everything was gotten up in the best of style, the bill offering variety enough to suit the taste of the most fastidious. After supper dancing was resumed and kept up until six A. M., when an adjournment was effected.

Stoneboro is destined to become a dangerous rival of more noted watering places. It is located on the line of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad, connecting Franklin with the Erie and Pittsburgh railroad at Jamestown, Pa., and twenty-one miles from the former place. Preceding the ball, the hotel across the road we came to the beach of the finest lake in Pennsylvania, being two miles long and three-fourths of a mile wide, and from fifty feet to one hundred feet in depth, abounding with innumerable numbers of the "speckled beauty." There is no general source known, but it is supposed to be supplied from a number of springs at the bottom of the lake. The water is cold and fresh thoughout the year. Another attraction found here are the mineral springs, which, by analysis made in the laboratory of Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, by an able professor of chemistry, is found to consist principally of carbonate of lime, but in addition to carbonic acid gas, associated with small quantities of carbonate protoxide of iron, sulphate of magnesia, chloride of magnesium, chloride of potassium, chloride of sodium and traces of silicia, and organic matter, &c. The scenery is the best in Western Pennsylvania. From the side of the lake opposite the hotel, a miniature mountain rises gradually to a considerable height, which in the fall of the year presents a beautiful view, and in viting retreat. Drives are being arranged around the lake, which will be delightful. The country surrounding abounds with coal, iron ore, lime, &c. At present there is about six thousand tons of coal mined per month.

Business in Franklin is quite dull. Oil is not an item, comparatively speaking, but all look forward to livelier times in the future. Years passed over the oil regions, many of business being closed. Appropriate services were held in the several churches, &c. We have about five inches of snow, making very good sleighing, which our sporting men are enjoying to the fullest extent. P. M. S.

A. H. Stewart, formerly Secretary of the Interior, under Fillmore, responds to an invitation to be present at the banquet in Washington on the eighth of January, that he is distranchised, has not the same privileges of his negro servant, and says he will be happy to meet his fellow patriots when the shackles shall be stricken from the limbs of Virginia and the other Southern States.

A private telegram from General Kilpatrick, Minister to Chile, announces his intention of resigning his position. He will return home in June, and it is understood he will take the stump in favor of the Republican candidate for President. Several parties are already after Kilpatrick's place.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Richland County Republican Convention—The Congressional Convention—Col. Burns the Choice of the Democracy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., January 6, 1868.

The County Republican Convention, for the appointment of delegates to the Congressional Convention at Galion, January 9th, met here to-day. It was quite largely attended, and considerable interest was manifested. Col. Isaac Goss presided, and J. W. Myers and S. H. Young acted as Secretaries. Thirty-one delegates were appointed to attend the Congressional Convention, but no expression was had in regard to candidates. Gen. Brinkerhoff will probably have a majority of the votes of the delegation, but a few will be cast for Capt. L. E. Douglass, a new candidate just out, and probably some for Judge M. W. Worden. Col. Conger, Booth's captor, is a delegate.

The returns from the Democratic primary elections show that Col. Burns has secured three-fourths of that delegation.

VIRGINIA.

Proceedings of the Reconstruction Convention.

RICHMOND, January 6.—In the Convention to-day, the committee reported the result of their interview with General Schofield, that he would order from time to time the payment of the expenses of the Convention by the State Treasurer.

Mr. Hunnicutt offered a resolution for the relief from political disability of those who have aided reconstruction, which he supported in an able and earnest speech, in which he said he was informed that in many counties, unless this was done, there would not be persons qualified to fill the offices after the State was reconstructed. The resolution was laid on the table till to-morrow.

The Bill of Rights was taken up, and the Alabama Convention bill of rights was offered as a substitute. No action was taken, and a resolution was adopted limiting speeches on the bill of rights to fifteen members.

The clothing house of Bowman & Brook was burned to-night. Loss $50,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

It is said the Committee on Ways and Means are satisfied that unless the wealthy whisky ring in New York is broken up, it is useless to pass laws for the collection of revenue.

A Shanghai dispatch, per Atlantic cable, dated December 7, confirms the reported political revolution and change of government in Japan, the Tycoon resigning and Mikado succeeding him. Minister Van Valkenburg has issued a proclamation to inform the citizens of the United States that the port of Hiogo and a port on the west coast of Nipon will be opened the 1st of January. The ground to be kept apart at Hiogo and Osaka for residence and trade, and the ground will soon be set apart for the same purpose at Jeddo and on the west coast.

The paper mill of J. G. Parker & Co. at Greenville, Washington county, N. H., was destroyed by fire Saturday night last. Loss $50,000, insured for $30,000.

Latest Mexican advices are to the following effect: Alatamer, with fifteen hundred troops, had sailed for Yucatan to suppress a revolt there. The expedition was under command of General Alatorre. The Mexican Treasury is reported empty, and the Minister of the Treasury has resigned. Juarez was inaugurated at an extraordinary session of Congress on the 25th of December. In a duel between Colonels Mejia and Carrea, the latter was fatally wounded. Col. Barron had arrived to arrange the affairs of the Barron estate. The Vicar of Cuernavaca had been driven from there. Morelos, who had been captured by brigands, paid sixty thousand dollars for his ransom. Congress was debating how to suppress brigandage. The English delegation left the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz on December 13th. Mr. Pimnb, American Charge de Affairs, has taken possession of his office, and he has placed the American Legion of Honor on Christmas. Gen. Vicanes is suspected of having influenced members of Congress to work in favor of a general amnesty.

The Attorney General of Maryland has decided that, by virtue of the new constitution, the term of all civil officers appointed by the Governor has expired, and new appointments must be made within fifty days.

Two men named J. Conover and H. D. Hooker have been arrested in Kingston, Canada, for passing bogus drafts on Jay, Cooke & Co.

About $2,000 was collected in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Montreal, Sunday, for the Pope.

A fire in Racine, Wis., last night, destroyed $80,000 worth of property, on which there was insurance for $10,000.

BY MAILS.

A French paper says that a fisherman named Alexandre, residing at Saint Ouen l'Aumone (Seine-et-Oise) caught, the other day, in the river Oise, a crab weighing twenty-eight pounds. The fish, which measured four feet four inches in length, was supposed to have been over a hundred years old. It had a gold ring bearing the inscription: "V plus 6 X D plus May 1771—A gue Blanche." The man had the crab cooked, and invited several friends to the feast; but the fish proved to be so coarse and rank as to be scarcely eatable.

Paris fashions devoted to ladies' fashions say that the color of dresses this winter is to be a pale green, and that petticoats are to be longer than last year, but are to be raised by numerous flock strips, held by chains of ebony, fastened to the waist by steel locks. Large and heavy brass rings are to be suspended by chains from the waist behind.

Some Quaker philanthropists have established a room in one of the rooms of the Indian Bureau, which is worked by squaws, and manufactures blankets of colors gay enough to attract the attention of the Indian chiefs, who will arrive here this winter to negotiate and ratify treaties with the Government. It is expected that by this means the aborigines will be seduced into industry of a more profitable kind than bead work.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, said in his speech a few days since: "When President Johnson issued his proclamation disfranching those who had participated

The Daily Commercial
JANUARY 7, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE Directors of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade have taken steps to have our city represented in the Commercial Convention which will meet in Boston, on the 5th of February next. It will be an important meeting, where Pittsburgh should be seen and felt. It is proposed to send a small delegation, and it is proposed also to make sure that the gentlemen selected do go.

CONGRESS resumed its labors yesterday. It is to be hoped that the opportunity which the adjournment gave to the Representatives for mingling with their constituents and ascertaining their wishes, was well improved, and that the country will speedily have the benefit of practical legislation. The revision of the tax laws, with honesty in the administration of them, are among the principal needs—the very key to the financial situation. This fact should prompt the action of Congress.

IF the great Railway Lines would particularly endear themselves to the public, let them either do the Express business themselves, and at reasonable rates, or throw the business open to all, by making exclusive or specially favorable contracts with none. *There is hardly* any business of like magnitude from which private enterprise is so completely shut off as the Express business. Here is a field in which Commodore VANDERBILT will find room enough for the display of his reformatory powers.

THE *Tribune* persists in calling on Gen. GRANT to resign the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, because, somehow or other, that would spite ANDREW JOHNSON. Now if there is anything at Washington which the country regards with even more than satisfaction, it is the presence of Gen. GRANT in the War Office. And if there is any event which they would peculiarly regret it would be his displacement to make room for a Johnsonite. The *Tribune* has a mack for doing and proposing things which neither the Republican party nor the country would be glad to see happen,—and this is not the least notable instance of its proclivity in this direction.

THE new City Councils of the consolidated city were organized yesterday afternoon by the election of JAMES MCAULEY, Esq., as President of the Select branch, and WM. A. TOMLINSON, Esq., President of the Common—both gentlemen being representatives of the Fourth ward and experienced Councilmen. Measures were adopted to procure the requisite additional legislation for perfecting the act of consolidation. The returns of the recent municipal election were received and canvassed. JAMES BLACKMORE, Esq., Mayor elect, was sworn into office, but under the law will not take his seat until the first of February. Mr. BLACKMORE made a neat inaugural address, in which he set at rest the claims of the *Post* and other parties that his election was due to them. He claims to have been elected irrespective of party. The Treasurer, City Attorney and Controller will not enter upon the terms for which they were elected until February first.

THE Legislature will organize to-day. Our Harrisburg dispatches will acquaint the reader with the prospect of the candidates for the offices to be filled, up to the latest hour. The people turn towards the State Capital in the belief that the main object of the responsible majority will be to live faithfully up to the pledges that have been made by the Republican party in conventions, in the stump, and by the newspapers. Word comes to us that the tactics of the Anti-Free Railroad faction will be either to kill for all practical purposes, by loading it down with restrictions, any bill upon which the advocates of a genuine law may agree; or, failing in this, strangle it in the Senate. To this end they hope to get a committee in that body that will be at least partly right for them. We warn the friends of the free principle not to heed what may be said about grounding arms, and all hands going in for a Free LAW. If they who have heretofore opposed a genuine Free Law choose to support it now, let them do it and be thanked; but the business of shaping its main provisions the original Free Law men should retain in their own hands. First of all, however, look to the committees.

THE FREE RAILROAD QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

We have no disposition to embarrass Senator GRAHAM, as presiding officer of the Senate—to which position he will doubtless be chosen. Nor do we see how, by insisting that Senator LANDON, an anti Free Railroad man, should not be made Chairman of the Railroad Committee, we could embarrass him. It seems to us that the action of the Republican party in Pennsylvania has completely relieved him from embarrassment in this matter. Its action has made his course clear and easy. Not only is he himself a Free Railroad man, but he is under the highest instructions in regard to it. Senator LANDON is not a Free Railroad man; his action last winter was in steady and effective hostility to the Free Railroad Bill. It was his course and the consequences of it, more than any other reason, that led the last Republican State Convention to adopt the resolution committing the party to an effective Free Railroad Law. Under this state of the case, to appoint Mr. LANDON to the place on the committee he occupied last winter, where he could embarrass if not again defeat the Free Law, would be in spirit in direct violation of the pledge of the Republican Convention, and what no one but an enemy to the Free LAW would wish or expect Senator GRAHAM to do.

After so many and unmistakable expressions of popular sentiment, it seems to us that there is but just one course for Senator GRAHAM to pursue—at any rate, there is one course which he cannot pursue: he cannot, and be faithful to his personal position and professions, and those of his party and the public welfare, place at the head of the Senate Railroad Committee a Senator who is not a recognized friend and advocate of a genuine and effective Free Railroad Law. No one will pretend that Senator LANDON is such a man.

THE OBSTRUCTION TO NAVIGATION.

The destruction of Captain PINK VARBLE's towboat T. D. Horner, in attempting to descend the Falls of the Ohio recently, by coming in collision with the foundation of a pier of the bridge of the Ohio Bridge Company, during a heavy fog, has aroused the opposition to bridging navigable rivers generally, and the Ohio particularly. It is argued that when the bridge above the Falls is completed, it will serve effectually to make Louisville, or rather Portland, the head of navigation on the Ohio for first-class boats, as when the river attains the height at which it is usually navigable by the largest boats from Pittsburgh to Cairo, the Falls would be impassable, the canal so flooded as to be useless, and the bridge so low that boats could not get under it. In the present incomplete condition of the bridge piers, and the present and prospective high stages of water, it is evidently dangerous for large and heavily laden boats to attempt the passage of the Falls, but whether this danger will not be removed when the bridge is completed is the controverted question. It is held that the piers will form many wild and treacherous currents that will baffle the skill of the best pilots, and precipitate the boats upon the obstructions. Further, that the bridge, when finished, will be so low that at a high stage of water there will not be room for boats to pass under it. If this latter objection be well-grounded, it is the duty of the law-making powers to remove it, and make such provision as will compel the company to give the bridge that altitude which will keep the river navagable at all stages of water. As for the other objection, experience can only determine whether the piers will prove such a serious obstruction as is feared. And as to this, every precaution should be taken.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD REFORM.

The most important of the numerous reforms announced by Commodore VANDERBILT's management of the New York Central Railroad, is the abandonment of all discriminations against the local traffic, and the establishment of a *pro rata* scale of charges for all passengers and freight carried over that road. Now we inquire, in all seriousness, if the New York Central charges an absolute *pro rata* for the distance carried, why cannot our Pennsylvania Railroads also follow this example? We are informed that every Railroad manager examined by the Senate Committee during the last summer, declared under oath against this uniform *pro rata* scale of freight. And yet before we have this testimony printed, the New York Central has announced its adoption, and the statement is made that all the fast freight lines, by agreement among themselves, have always divided their freight charges on this basis.

Suppose that in 1846, when the bill to charter the Pennsylvania Railroad was pending in the Legislature, some bold advocate of that road had proposed to authorize the Company to charge on Pennsylvania freight double the rates charged upon freights shipped through this State by non-residents. How many votes could such a proposition have received in that Legislature? Not one. And yet that road and all the trunk lines have been almost daily, ever since, acting on this very principle. We do not allege that heretofore the Pennsylvania Railroad has been acting any worse in this respect than her rivals in business. But now her most powerful competitor having boldly set an example, we hope to chronicle that she has been the first to follow. If she does, her weaker competitors will be forced to adopt the same policy, and then we will have the spectacle of a very important reform adopted by the voluntary action of the rival trunk lines.

We kindly suggest that the Pennsylvania Railroad shall take the lead and challenge the New York Central to one other still more important reform. We mean that both these monster corporations shall, in future, confine themselves to running their Roads, and cease to run the Legislatures assembled at Harrisburg and Albany. We have no doubt that these two corporations have for some years past expended on the legislative trains more money than they would lose by adopting this *pro rata* system in favor of the home trade. It has been proved before the Committee on Canals and Railroads in the New York Constitutional Convention, that over $100,000 annually has been expended by the Central Railroad in manipulating the Legislature of that State. We never have had any authenticated statement showing how much the legislative train at Harrisburg, of which a certain JAMES FULLER is said to be the conductor, SAMUEL MOON, A. R. SCHOFIELD, *et id omne, &c.*, are the reputed engineers, brakemen, car greasers, &c., have cost our monopoly. We can, however, assure the managers of that road that if this legislative train is taken off entirely, and the saving thus effected is applied to giving the dwellers along the line of that road an honest *pro rata* freight and passenger toll, that they will do more to render themselves immortal in history and benefit their stockholders than ever has been done in the past. We especially appeal to JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, who, according to report, is contemplating withdrawing from the Presidency, not to do so until these two reforms are accomplished facts. He has the power to do it if he has only the nerve to make the attempt. Let him not be outdone by Commodore VANDERBILT as a reformer, but let him show that he can make himself the NAPOLEON of railroad managers. If he will only see to the adoption of these two reforms in the management of his great trunk line, then the grateful thanks of the people of Pennsylvania will follow him in his retirement.

Books of the Rebellion from a Rebel Standpoint.

Two books on the rebellion from the elevated rebel standpoint, are about to be issued, —one by Alexander H. Stephens, the other by General Lee. Stephens will treat the matter with calmness, though not, of course, without prejudice. The reader of General Lee's work will find in it a military view of the inside circle of fire which smoldered so long without effect. Stephens will give us a political view of the same circle. No two men upon the Southern side of the question could handle the subject with more authority or less rancor. We cannot expect our own histories to be unprejudiced, and these two works will be of great use to the future historian; they will be a lining, as it were, to the other histories.

GOVERNOR BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, in his message refers to the remarkable fact that the deposits in the Massachusetts Savings Banks now amount to more than eighty millions of dollars ($80,431,583 71), with a surplus of earnings of $3,172, 877 01, making a total of $83,804,460 72. Five-eighths of this have accumulated within the last ten years. The increase of deposits during the year has been $12,699,319 40, against an increase of $7,798,781 79 the preceding twelve months. The additional advance of 1867 is owing to the enhanced interest paid by savings institutions, and their payment of large extra dividends within three years. Only think of the depositors in the Savings Banks owning thirty millions of Federal Bonds, and eleven millions of National Bank stocks!

The Union Pacific Railway.

That which is known as the Union Pacific Railway of which John D. Perry is the President, and which is to be distinguished from the Omaha route as the St. Louis and Kansas route, propose to apply to Congress for permission to build its road along the 35th and 32d parallels, through New Mexico, Arizona and California, to the Pacific. Different routes are being surveyrd, with the same general purpose as to a Southerly route. Congress will be asked to grant the same subsidies as are granted to the Omaha route.

THE Black Crook, after having been performed four hundred and seventy-five times at Niblo's Garden, New York, has been withdrawn. The total receipts were $760,000, of which nearly $15,000 went to the Government. It has been performed at nearly every theatrical city and town in the country, and the aggregate receipts of these performances must have been as much more. Its withdrawal is not likely to be permanent, for the demand for that sort of thing is not likely to die out altogether, and more's the pity.

THE *Herald* recognizes thrift as very good proof of capacity for almost anything, a rule which the Freedmen can cite with a good deal of confidence. During the month of November, there was deposited with the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company over half a million dollars, nearly fifty thousand coming from the negroes of Baltimore, the same from Beaufort and Charleston, South Carolina, and almost sixty thousand from those in Louisville. These people know upon which side to butter their bread.

IT is a subject of congratulation that, of the hundred and twenty students now at Freiberg, fifty are Americans, and have distinguished themselves in their studies. Three of them stand high, for young men, as scientific inventors. If our own country furnishes nearly two-fifths of the students now assembled at the most famous Mining Academy of Europe, we ought surely to support such an Academy within our own boundaries; there is no possible doubt, in fact, that we would support one, and very liberally, too, if we had the opportunity. There exists an absolute demand here for such an Academy.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Fourteenth Annual Meeting of Contributors—Interesting Reports of the Officers of the Institution—Election of Officers and Board of Managers for the Ensuing Year.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the contributors to the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania was held yesterday morning at the office of the institution, No. 67 Fourth street, this city. The meeting came to order at ten o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. H. L. Ringwalt, Robert C. Loomis, Esq., was called to the chair, and Charles S. Gill, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

On motion, Messrs. H. L. Ringwalt and Chas. S. Gill were appointed tellers to conduct the election of officers of the institution.

The annual report of the President, Wm. Dilworth, Esq., was then read by the Secretary, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the contributors of the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania, and to the Legislature:

In obedience to the requirements of the ninth section of the act incorporating "The House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania," the Board of Managers respectfully submit to the contributors, and for the information of the Legislature, their fourteenth annual report.

The fact that in the accompanying report of the Superintendent and other officers of the institution herewith submitted, the friends of this creation of a beneficial Legislature, will find a detailed exhibit of the practical workings, which will relieve us from the necessity of presenting to its patrons any further routine of its ordinary operations.

By Divine assistance we have been enabled, from the liberal appropriation of the last Legislature, to place our cherished institution in a good degree of comfort, but as will be observed by these reports, the number of its inmates has been constantly increasing, which will of necessity cause a future demand for pecuniary aid.

During the last session of our State Legislature a number of its members visited the charitable and benevolent institutions of the State to make an examination into the necessary wants of those asking assistance from the public Treasury. They visited the House of Refuge and seemed quite delighted with the workings of the institution, and to their favorable report are we indebted for a liberal appropriation.

The Board cannot close this report without congratulating the contributors and the public upon the successful results of this institution. Many depraved juvenile offenders have already been reserved from degradation and ruin, many poor friendless orphans, cast upon the cold charity of the world without the natural protection of father or mother, have here found an asylum, and have been led in paths of truth and righteousness; many more than orphans, who have been deserted and neglected by their depraved and intemperate parents, have in this House found a Refuge, and have been taken by the hand in kindness and love and taught to know that "their Redeemer liveth."

Enough has been accomplished to afford encouragement and stimulate us all to increased exertion, whilst we give all the glory to Him or whom it is written, "A sparrow falleth not to the ground without his notice," yet we deem it proper to say that this good work has been accomplished through the instrumentality of the faithful Superintendent, Matron, Teachers and other officers of the institution, all of whom have given entire satisfaction in their respective spheres, who labor assiduously for the interest of the institution and welfare of the bodies and souls of those committed to their charge.

The clergy of the city and adjoining districts who have kindly given us their services in the Chapel, where there has been preaching at least once on each Sunday during the year, are entitled to the thanks of the contributors for their labor of love. These services have been highly beneficial, and the close attention to the exercises by the inmates has been a subject of remark, and has elicited the commendation of the clergy and all others who have attended.

The different committees have been prompt in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon them. WM. DILWORTH,

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1868. President.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The annual report of R. N. Avery, Esq., Superintendent of the institution, was next read, from which we gather the following interesting statistics:

The following table shows the number of inmates in the institution on the 27th of December, 1866, the number admitted and discharged since the last annual report, and the present number in the Refuge:

	Remained in Refuge Dec. 27, 1865.	Received in 1866.	Total.	Discharged during 1866.	Remained in Refuge Dec. 27, 1866.
White Boys	164	92	256	92	164
White Girls	86	18	104	18	86
Colored Boys	26	15	41	15	26
Colored Girls	11	1	12	1	11
Total	286	125	149	241	

The following table shows the source whence the inmates were received during the year 1867:

Counties.	Committed by Courts.	Committed by Magistrates.	Total.	Returned by master.	Returned by Court.	Total.
Allegheny	85	5	90	11	0	101
Armstrong	1	0	1	0	0	1
Beaver	1	0	1	0	0	1
Blair	1	0	1	0	0	1
Butler	1	0	1	0	0	1
Crawford	4	0	4	0	0	4
Elk	1	0	1	0	0	1
Erie	1	0	1	0	0	1
Fayette	1	0	1	0	0	1
Indiana	1	0	1	0	0	1
Jefferson	1	0	1	0	0	1
Lawrence	1	0	1	0	0	1
Mercer	1	0	1	0	0	1
Venango	1	0	1	0	0	1
Washington	1	0	1	0	0	1
Returned voluntarily	0	0	0	1	0	1
Returned by master	0	0	0	1	0	1
Arrested and returned	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	79	38	196	19	125	

The following shows the actual number committed and former inmates returned each year since the opening of the institution: Year 1855, 145 inmates; 1856, 139; 1857, 159; 1858, 190; 1859, 169; 1860, 153; 1861, 115; 1862, 152; 1863, 153; 1864, 161; 1863, 170; 1866, 125; 1867, 125. Total number of inmates since the opening of the Institution, 1,956. Of this number, 1,574 were boys and 550 were girls.

The offenses, of those committed to the Refuge since its opening, were as follows: Arson, 2; assault and battery, 5; attempted suicide, 1; attempted burglary, 1; burglary, 5; embezzling letters, 2; false pretense, 1; forgery, 2; horse stealing, 3; intemperance, 15; incorrigibility, 842; larceny, 406; passing counterfeit money, 1; prostitution, 67; rape, 2; assault with attempt to commit rape, 2; vagrancy, 243; vicious conduct, 126; returned by master, 103; returned voluntarily, 63; arrested and returned, 41. Total, 1,953.

During the year 1867, 108 boys and 31 girls were discharged from the institution. Since the opening of the Refuge 1,186 boys and 506 girls were discharged.

The following shows the nativity of those received since the opening of the institution: United States, 1,571; Ireland, 90; Germany, 88; England, 44; Canada, 17; Scotland, 14; France, 6; Wales, 2; Hindoostan, 1; Italy, 1; Norway, 1; Prussia, 1; Sweden, 1; born on the Ocean, 3; unknown, 93.

The average age of those received into the institution is about fourteen years. The average number in the institution since its opening has been about 228. The smallest number in the Refuge at one time was 145, and the largest number 294. The average time in the institution of those discharged, since the opening, was about eighteen months.

The amount of work done, as also the sum received for the labor of boys, during the year 1867, was as follows: Whip and shoe shops, $1,425 46; shoe shops, &c., for the institution, $2,225 50, and from this deduct net cost of material used, $821 37, and Overseer's salary, $700 00, leaving $702 13, proceeds of this department, which, added to the proceeds of the whip and shoe shops, makes the total sum received for the labor of boys, $2,127 59. The work done in the other shops of the male and female departments during the year was very large; besides the washing, ironing, repairing and general housework, was executed in the best manner possible.

In referring to the Industry Department, the Superintendent says: "This department of the institution has continued to receive the attention which its importance demands. The boys have been constantly employed during the hours allotted to labor, either in the workshops in the necessary work of the house, in the knitting department, or on the grounds belonging to the institution, while the girls have been engaged in the usual routine of domestic duties, tailoring, sewing, &c. Experience daily shows the importance of constant and systematic employment for this class of children, not simply for the amount realized from their labor, but as a powerful agency in the formation of habits of patient industry, without which there can be no permanent reformation.

"One hundred and thirty-nine children have been discharged during the year, and suitable employment has been obtained for them. Of this number, over one hundred have been heard from, and are doing well, and we trust will become respectable and useful members of the community. Our children do better among a rural population, at a distance from the snares and temptations of large towns and cities. Quite a number have been provided with homes, on the farms of West Virginia, and with very few exceptions have given entire satisfaction to the kind friends who have received them into their families. Of the children at present in the house, seventy-five are ready for discharge and are waiting the action of the Indenturing Committee—a larger number than at any former time in the history of the institution.

"The children, with few exceptions, are happy and contented, and seem to appreciate the comforts and privileges which they enjoy. They soon learn to adapt themselves to the requirements of the institution and readily submit to its discipline and government. The offenses are mostly slight infringements of rules, for which the loss of play or some highly esteemed privilege is a sufficient penalty; stern measures are seldom required, and corporeal punishment rarely resorted to. The escapes and attempts to escape, once so frequent, and which required the sleepless vigilance of the officers to prevent, now seldom disturb the peaceful quiet of our Refuge life. Were it not for the feverish restlessness and impatience of restraint often manifested during the first few weeks residence in the institution, the high walls might be taken away, and bolts and bars dispensed with. Indeed we have often spent entire days with the doors open, and no lock or bolt between the children and the outside world. The boys are often entrusted with important keys; they act as door-keepers and messengers, and have never betrayed the confidence reposed in them.

"Our Brass Band now numbers twenty-one instruments. The boys take great interest in the music lessons, and the Band will compare favorably with similar organizations in the cities or the vicinity.

"A company of one hundred and fifty of the larger boys has been organized for military drill. This company, headed by the Brass Band, have repeatedly visited Pittsburgh and Allegheny during the past year, parading through the principal streets and attracting considerable attention. The company has also visited, by invitation, the Soldiers' Monumental Fair, the State Fair and the Beaver County Fair. The last afforded a very pleasant excursion of about thirty miles on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway."

The Superintendent concludes his report as follows: "For as much as you have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me." Cheered by these gracious words and humbly relying upon the Divine blessing, we commence the labors of another year, assured that though some of the seed here sown may fall by the way side and the birds of the air devour it, though some may fall upon stony places and having no root shall wither away under the scorching sun of temptation, yet other seed shall fall into good ground, the Divine benediction will rest upon it, and it shall ripen into a glorious fruitage and bring forth a hundred fold, to the glory of God and the salvation of immortal souls."

REPORT OF THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

The report of P. A. Painter, Esq., Assistant Superintendent and principal teacher, having in charge the Boys' School of the institution, was next read. From it we gather the following:

Number of pupils at date of last report.....136
Number of pupils received since.....50
Number of pupils discharged since.....36
Number of pupils present, enrolled.....150
Decrease during the year.....2

Mr. Painter says: "The school at present is divided into two departments. The First Department is subdivided into three Divisions, composed of the older and larger boys. The Second Department comprises the Fourth Division, composed of smaller boys, who occupy the left wing of the building, entirely separated from the First Department. Here the period of time allotted is longer, and the hours are better adapted to study than in the First Department. Hence the progress made in this is somewhat better than in the other Divisions. We have pursued, in the main, the same general system of instruction.

"For much of the success of our labors we are indebted to our worthy Superintendent, whose bearing has repeatedly demonstrated the happy influence of the scholar and Christian.

"The teachers have all been prompt in the discharge of their duties, faithfully guarding the conduct and cheerfully attending to the wants and interests of those in their charge. Nor have they been negligent in acquainting themselves with the best methods of teaching. So that their efforts combining faithfulness, cheerfulness, theoretical and practical skill, have been attended with their natural consequence."

REPORT OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The report of Miss S. C. Marquis, principal teacher, having in charge the Girls' School, was then read. The report shows the following condition of the school:

Number of pupils at date of last report.....86
Number of pupils admitted during the year.....51
Number of pupils discharged during the year.....31
Number of pupils now in attendance.....106

Miss Marquis says: "In addition to those discharged, two were summoned away by death, and, thanks be to our Father in Heaven, who blessed the means used, they died gloriously triumphant, blessing and trusting in Jesus Christ.

"In addition to the regular school exercises, the girls have committed to memory a large number of chapters in the Bible, and many of them take a great interest in this sacred employment. May God in his infinite goodness, through the influence of His Holy Spirit apply the truths thus learned to their hearts and consciences, and keep them in their hours of trial and temptation to resist the evil and to stand firm in the right. The interest, improvement and conduct in the school has been, with the usual exceptions, good."

THE LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The next report read was that of the Librarian, G. G. Frank Mosely, Esq., from which appears the following condition of the Library at the present time:

BOYS' LIBRARY.

Number of volumes at last annual report.....923
Number of volumes received since.....177
Total.....1,100
Number of volumes in circulation.....120
Number of volumes missing Dec. 24, 1867.....30
GIRLS' LIBRARY.
Number of volumes at last annual report.....250
Number of volumes received since.....50
Number of volumes in Library, Dec. 24, 1867.....240

The Librarian says: "The Library is a privilege generally appreciated by the inmates, which is evident by their prompt attention to the renewal or changing of their books at the regular time, and in returning to the Librarian those which are occasionally mislaid; still there are a few who are indifferent and regardless of consequences, and permit their books to pass into the hands of others, and thus they are eventually lost or destroyed. The average number which is kept in circulation is about one hundred and eighty-five—this unusual demand in consequent upon the perfect condition of the Library. The large number in constant use, naturally effects their state of repair, which, connected with the occasional missing books, renders it necessary that additions of new volumes be made, in order to maintain the present good condition of the Library and still further increase the already valuable collection."

THE PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The report of the Physician of the institution, Dr. J. W. Wishart, was read. From the report it appears that the deaths in the Refuge during the year were five, but in each case the disease which finally proved fatal had been contracted before entering the institution. The health of the children has been remarkably good, and there has been no epidemic in the institution since its establishment, a period of fourteen years. The careful sanitary arrangements, regular and healthful diet, systematic exercise in the open air, and the kind and watchful attention of the nurse and physician, largely contribute to this result.

PUBLICATION OF THE REPORTS.

The reports were accepted by the Board, and, on motion of James McCandless, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the report of the President and others be referred to a committee for publication.

Messrs. R. C. Loomis, H. L. Ringwalt, Chas. S. Gill and R. N. Avery were appointed a Committee in accordance with the resolution.

MANAGERS FROM ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The following communication was read by the Secretary:

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1868.

To the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania: Gents—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Allegheny county held this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected to represent said county in the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for the ensuing year: Hon. John F. Parke, P. A. Negley, Esq., J. Heron Baker, Esq., and Josiah King, Esq.

By order of the County Commissioners.

J. MCCLEARY, Clerk.

The meeting then adjourned.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

After the adjournment of the meeting, the election for officers and a Board of Managers to serve for the year 1868, was held, and resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

President—Wm. Dilworth.
Vice-President—John Phillips.
Secretary—Jas. B. D. Meeds.
Treasurer—W. K. Hart.

Board of Managers—Jas. Schoonmaker, G. L. B. Fetterman, B. L. Fahnestock, Wm. A. Herron, T. J. Bigham, C. Yeager, Jos. Woodwell, Jos. Kirkpatrick, James M. Cooper, Calvin Adams, W. W. Patrick, Henry Hays.

The Board of Managers elect will meet tomorrow (Wednesday) morning at ten o'clock, at the office of the institution, on Fourth street, to organize.

THOMAS HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW CASTLE, PA.
Prompt attention given to Collections.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver; Henry Hice, Esq., Beaver; W. P. Townsend & Co., Pittsburgh; M. G. Brown, Pittsburgh; John Hall & Co., Pittsburgh; Kirkpatrick, Bro. & Co., Pittsburgh.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

BUTLER AGAIN ON FINANCE.

General Butler, as telegraphed yesterday, is about to introduce a bill to secure the reissue of greenbacks equal to the amount withdrawn from circulation by Mr. McCulloch's contraction policy. He uses as a strong point in his favor the fact that money is now bringing two per cent. per month in some portions of the West and six per cent per month in the South. He also asserts that the general relaxation in business in the North is owing to the better inducements offered by the government for the investment of loose capital. He says that no one, in the present state of money matters, is willing to put capital in any enterprise unless it will bring more than ten per cent., for the reason that the government, being a large borrower and giving the equivalent of that amount, holds forth more desirable chances of investment. Upon these grounds he advobates expansion in order to supply the wants of those localities where there exists a scarcity, and to fill the vacancy occasioned by so large a drain upon the circulating medium, brought about by contraction and the absorption produced by the large sums paid to the government in the form of loans.

RECONSTRUCTION.

It is understood that Attorney Johnson is busily engaged as council in the various legal schemes looking to the defeat of the Reconstruction laws. He informed some of his southern friends a few days since that he fully expected a decision from the Supreme Court within a short time, affirming that Virginia is a State, and has not lost any of her sovereign powers. The President also expects this, and if it should be the case say that if such a decision is rendered, he will discontinue military supervision in that State, directing commanding officers not to interfere except at the request of the civil authorities.

DESTITUTION AT THE SOUTH.

President Johnson has assured Governor Sharkey that he will send to Congress next week a message on the suffering now prevalent at the South, and will ask such legislation as will grant speedy relief. There is good reason for believing that a large majority of the Senators and Representatives will cheerfully co-operate in relieving the distress, and in preventing deaths by famine. Proper relief will do much to aid the work of reconstruction, and to reunite the Southern people to the Union.

THAD. STEVENS.

Thad. Stevens's doctrine of reconstruction has lost nearly all of its supporters. General Butler has abandoned it. In his speech to the colored people, a few nights since, he said: "I doubt whether confiscation would be desirable. It does not seem to be a good thing to give away land. A thing that does not cost anything is generally valueless. If the United States were to day to assume peace confiscation it would undoubtedly lead to mischief and to the detriment of the great West."

TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN WASHINGTON.

The temperance cause is flourishing in Washington. There was a meeting, last night, at which Tom Florence, ex Governor Ford, of O., and Representative Washburn, of Indiana, all spoke. Governor Ford and Colonel Florence entered into a sort of desultory conversation in regard to the unity of sentiment on the temperance cause, when they were interrupted by General Washburn, who said that as an evidence of this, the assemblage beheld in him the miracle of a Radical Congressman indorsing everything Colonel Florence said. This sally brought down the house, and the ice was broken. It was increased by Colonel Florence crossing the platform and taking General Washburn by the hand and remarking that it was only another evidence of the good of the temperance cause in which all could agree. Ford is one of quite a number of politicians, who have been induced to sign and keep the pledge.

Stoves in Railway Cars—An Excellent Suggestion.

The shocking sacrifice of life by the burning of the railway car in the Angola disaster, has awakened inquiry and investigation as to how such calamities can be avoided in the future. Stoves seem to be absolutely necessary, and must be used until a safer plan for heating cars is invented. A correspondent who has given this matter some thought, sends us the following suggestion, which he hopes some of our intelligent mechanics may put into practical shape:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

For the benefit of suffering humanity I venture to offer some crude ideas relative to the formation of a railroad stove. As to the practicability of the plan I myself, am not behind the age, but will leave it to test it, but, I think, that in the hands of a thorough mechanic it could be made to work, and, consequently, to pay, besides the pleasure of knowing that much good had been done towards preventing, or partially reducing, the numerous and frightful railroad accidents of roastings alive, recounted almost daily in the newspapers.

My plan, a very simple one if you please, is the construction of a brass sheet-iron or copper vessel beneath the fire of the stove, attached, containing water and into which the ashes might fall for a trip of ten or fifteen hours; so that, in the event of an upset, the fire in the stove would be at once and immediately by being deluged. The stove and the reservoir beneath must be connected, so that the only outlet for the water must be through the stove. Superheated steam would be generated, I acknowledged if only a conflagration was thereby prevented.

Hoping that this may attract the attention of some expert, I am,

Respectfully, &c., WOODWARD.

Gen. Grant and Congress.

The following are extracts from a letter published in the Sacramento *Bee* and written by John S. Nixon, of Covington, Ky., who participated in the late war, to his brother, Dr. A. B. Nixon, of Sacramento. The letter is dated at Washington, September 26d, and is conclusive as to General Grant's sympathies with Congress on the subject of reconstruction:

This is the fourth time I have been in Washington since the middle of last November, and the time before this I remained about a month, but not for acquaintances here except on strictly business ones. The only family where I regularly visit is that of General Grant. It is a most delightful place to visit, and I have been there so much I feel very much at home. The General is every way one of the very best men I have ever known. You can depend upon it he is in full sympathy with the great Republican party, and has good reason to have been here this time that he approves of everything that Congress has done, but that they did not go far enough in taking the work of reconstruction entirely into their own hands. I do hope that this may be owing to local and merely temporary causes. After having stood up so well in more trying times, he should surely stand firm now.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT.

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked, if allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the *worthless imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere. 25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS.

200 bbls Potatoes—Peachblows;
325 bbls Apples;
15,000 pounds Dried Apples;
10,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
20,000 pounds Tennessee Peanuts;
400 S. and Hamburg, and Factory Cheese;
100 boxes Canned fruits;
90 bbls prime Navy Beans;
60 bbls Hominy; 10 bbls Sorghum;
30 bbls White, one Mess;
30 pkgs. No. 1 Lard;
200 tubs and kegs choice Table Butter;
10 bbl Eggs;
100 bushels prime Clover Seed;
15 bbls Refined Cider;
50 bbls Cider Vinegar.

FOR SALE BY
GRAFF & BEITER.

JUST RECEIVED.

New Sugar Cured Hams, New Sugar Cured Dried Beef, Beef Tongues; very choice new Lead Lard, put up in buckets of 20 pounds; White and Yellow Corn Meal, and double extra Buckwheat Flour, put up in small bags for family use.

For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & MCCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of PATRICK TANKIN, late of Elizabeth's Township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them in due time duly for settlement and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately to the undersigned.

H. RIDDLE,
DAVID RANKIN, Administrator.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING.

5 tons Buckets Chopped Corn and Oats, 200 bushels Sifted Corn Meal, 3,000 pounds Prime Oats, 3,000 pounds Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Shelled Corn, 100 barrels Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 200 bushels Clover Seed, 300 bushels Prime Timothy Seed. With full Stock of Groceries in store and for sale by

H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

SALT.

4,000 BBLS. IN STORE,

And for sale by

JAMES CONNOR,
355 LIBERTY STREET.

TEAS—200 HALF CHESTS

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,

Various grades, on hand and for sale by

JAMES CONNOR,
355 LIBERTY STREET.

ONE THOUSAND CASES

CANNED FRUITS, ASSORTED,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer, 355 Liberty street.

418 BAGS COFFEE,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer, 355 Liberty street.

HUSBAND'S MAGNESIA.

5 GRO. FOR SALE BY
S. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
6od Corner Wood and First sts.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1868.

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$362,802 37
Bond and Mortgages	51,891 00
U. S. Bonds Deposited to Secure Circulation	360,000 00
Specie and other Lawful Money	148,599 45
Circulating Notes of other National Banks	21,845 00
Circulating Notes of other State Banks	633 00
Cash Items. Clearing House, Checks, &c.	53,490 83
Due by Banks and Bankers	146,487 71
Real Estate	69,708 15
Expenses	65 50
	$1

The Daily Commercial

PERSONAL.

—Sir Francis Grant, in London, after delivering the prizes of the Female School of Art in that city, congratulated the ladies on their success, and said that he had advocated their admission to the Royal Academy, and had recommended that the highest prize of the Academy be conferred upon Miss Louisa Starr.

—King George, of Hanover, whom Prussia dispossessed of his dominions, has not been treated so very badly after all. He has received $12,000,000 from Prussia, and $5,000,000 from other sources, all of which he has safely invested in England. It is rather hard times now, to be sure, but we guess George will be able to get along on these $15,000,000.

—Dr. Dio Lewis has started upon his lecturing tour. It was announced in the papers some time since that he had adopted a couple of daughters, one of which had African blood in her veins. The young lady in question was perfectly white, very fair and beautiful, and it could not be detected by the casual observer that at some remote period her ancestors had been of African descent. But the fact that she possessed any of the "inferior quality" of the vital fluid was enough for some of the fastidious lecture committees of the Border States, and various places in the South. The lecture committee at Louisville, Kentucky, informed Dr. Lewis that in consequence of having adopted this daughter he might consider his engagement with them at an end; and he has received the same word from others. It seems that hatred of color is not confined to the North.

—Prince Charles of Hohenzollern was Lieutenant in the Prussian dragoons when Napoleon offered him the Roumanian crown. He asked advice of King William, who advised him to reject it, but told him to see Bismarck about the matter. The Prince found Bismarck lying on a sofa and smoking a cigar. He did not rise, but told the Prince to take a chair. On being informed of what had been offered to young Charles, he said, "Thunder and lightning! pay no attention to His Majesty's advice, but accept the crown. A throne is not offered every day to a Lieutenant of dragoons."

—At the Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., there is in the junior class, one not an American citizen of African descent, but a genuine African of wildbush descent, who was brought from the Gaboon coast a few years ago, and who with respectable standing in mathematics, leads in language and general culture, and has no social inequality to complain of in the treatment he receives from the families in the city.

—The Washington *Star* says of Mr. Charles Dickens's anticipated visit to Washington, that his agent, Dolby, after surveying the ground, concluded that he could not net more than two thousand per night, and at that rate but for a single course of four readings. So he will not go there until later in the season, after he has skimmed the cream of the big cities.

—General Grant has accepted the invitation of the New York American Club to attend its annual ball of next Thursday evening, and will be the guest of the Club at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He dines with Judge Pierrepont before visiting the ball.

—The Emperor Napoleon is as accessible as Mr. Johnson. Every month British subjects who would never think of calling upon Queen Victoria, ask for and obtain an interview with Louis Napoleon. The other day a number of dissenting ministers, with the Earl of Shaftesbury at their head, held quite a levee at the Tuileries with the pious potentate. Lord Shaftesbury gave him a Bible, and one of the number was anxious to leave behind him a tract, but was persuaded by his colleagues to send it instead. The reverend gentlemen, fully recognizing the despotic form of the government of France, waited upon the Emperor to thank him for permitting them to distribute Bibles at the Paris exhibition! It is not stated **that any** other subject was discussed, or that Lord Shaftesbury referred to the fact of his own activity as a member of the committee of the fund for the Garibaldian wounded.

Northern Germany.

Northern Germany has heretofore been ruled by some twenty small Courts, not half-a-dozen of which have troubled themselves to maintain a strong military organization, or have made claims upon the purses of their subjects for that purpose. Now there is one Court which is reorganizing the army at an enormous expense, and at the same time is obliged to pension off the retiring kings in a liberal manner. Many of them find their revenues even increased by the transfer of their authority. Of course, this causes a sad depletion of the treasury. The money chests of the little powers show an empty bottom, and the big box at Berlin has to be opened. There is a huge deficit in the estimate for this year, the opposition affect economy, and grumble without stint, and Bismarck is forced to most arduous exertions to carry his plans through, smoothly or roughly. But these are only temporary difficulties. Bismarck holds his own, ignores Prussia as a State, speaks of it as merely a part of Germany, and twits the opposition leaders with what he calls Prussian provincialism. Northern Germany is an accomplished fact, however distant may be entire German unity.

The "Spinster question" is now the subject of earnest discussion in England. One million two hundred and thirty thousand unmarried females, between the ages of twenty and forty, are inscribed on the census returns, when, from the ordinary ratio between the sexes there should only be, as compared with the number of males, four hundred thousand. What is the cause of this alarming increase of single persons? The answers of two publications, the *North British* and *Fraser*, ascribe the disuse of marriage to the great expenses entailed by the luxurious whims of fashionable women, and the exceeding care of fathers to secure a comfortable living for their daughters in case of becoming widows. In fact the item of five hundred dollars for insurance on his life is a serious charge on a married man's income. This added to the expense of dress, parties and a carriage, cripples the unfortunate husband. The remedy proposed by the *Spectator* is for those gentlemen intending matrimony to go into the fields and select a country girl, who, with greater intelligence and a better education, will not be a slave to the requisitions of fashionable society.

The total receipts of cotton at all ports up to the end of the old crop year, September 1st, aggregated 2,019,371, a decrease, when compared with the previous year, of only 174,716 bales. The new crop year began with an unusually small stock in the interior of the cotton region. Accounts and estimates relative to the amount of the new crop differ. The most reliable authorities place it at about 2,000,000 bales. So far the receipts since September 1st, 1867, are considerably larger than the receipts at all ports for the same period of 1866. Up to this date the receipts at all ports since September 1st, aggregate 749,159 bales, against 681,613 bales last year, being an excess, this season, over the preceding of 67,513 bales. The total foreign exports from the United States since September 1st, aggregate 338,190 bales, against 249,781 bales exported in the corresponding period of last year.

A sharp review of the life of the present Emperor of the French is given in the editorial columns of the *Christian Intelligencer*, and at its conclusion we read:

Yet this man of bottomless falsehood said to the spectators who presented him the other day with a copy of the Bible, "My first rule is to protect all religions," and the manner in which he exemplifies his sincerity is illustrated by his resolution to force, at the point of the bayonet, a people yearning for unity and freedom to submit to an antique and worn out monarchy, that is encumbered with all the vices of European oppression, the worst features of an Asiatic despotism being superadded thereunto. "Men o high degree are a lie," particularly when they have acquired their degrees in eminence by the use of falsehood.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Failing of the womb.—During the early stages of gestation, many young married females are subject to a sinking of the womb, which causes them considerable trepidation and uneasiness. The Ointment will be found invaluable in these emergencies as it entirely disposes with the necessity for pessaries or mechanical agencies. The Pills will brace the enfeebled organs, strengthen the system and secure the invalid from a future relapse. These medicines are valuable in all complaints incidental to the female sex. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM is a safe and powerful medicine. It never fails to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, etc., and is a sure preventive of Consumption. Price One Dollar per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

THE CLIMAX REACHED.

The introduction of Dr. MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS has settled the question of superiority in this kind of medicine. This is, of course, the natural result, which cannot now be changed. The remarkable cures effected solely by the use of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Where other so-called "Bitters" have failed, and the universal indorsement it has received from the Medical Faculty, stamps these Bitters as the most wonderful in the world. This is the plain fact to which thousands of people are prepared to attest, and to which thousands more have already certified to over their signatures.

The speedy curative effects of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Makes this medicine invaluable to every household. *It is the family remedy of the age.* Hundreds in this immediate vicinity have experienced its beneficial effects. In all cases of Dyspepsia, Acidity of the stomach, general physical weakness or debility, mental depression, &c., proceeding from indigestion, costiveness, or biliousness,

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Are a positive cure. For Cholera, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, and many other ills which are the doom of our nature These Bitters will overpower and destroy the disease, cleanse the blood, the stomach and the bowels from all unhealthy secretions, and thoroughly regulate the impaired functions of the system and produce health. As a preventative of disease its value cannot be overestimated. Buy a bottle at once of any respectable Druggist, and secure your health, comfort, and add, perhaps, years to your life.

Branch House, 26 Market St., Pittsburgh.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON, Trade MANAGERS.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Stuart's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when poking the fire; entire safety of the fire and free from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class fire for consumer. Six sizes. Send for a circular. For sale and for exhibition, ROBERTS & SHEPARD, Agents, No. 61 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

CARPETS.

IMMENSE

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

FOR

THIRTY DAYS.

CLEARANCE SALE!

WE ARE NOW

SELLING ALL GOODS

IN OUR LINE,

AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE,

FOR CASH.

Velvet, Brussels,

Three-Ply

and Ingrain

CARPETS,

OF ALL GRADES.

OIL CLOTHS

OF EVERY WIDTH.

MATTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Carriage Robes,

Piano Covers,

Hassocks,

VELVET AND BRUSSELS

Rugs and Mats,

AT

ASTONISHINGLY

LOW PRICES.

OLIVER

M'CLINTOCK

AND COMPANY,

28

FIFTH STREET.

cod

1867. 1867.

WINTER STOCK.

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,

OIL CLOTH,

WINDOW SHADES,

DRUGGETS,

MEDALLION DRUGGETS,

MATS AND RUGS,

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

ALL WOOL INGRAIN,

A Good Assortment, AT VERY LOW PRICES,

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET,

OVER BATES & BELL'S.

CARPETS

AT COST.

PREPARATORY TO

TAKING STOCK.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OIL CLOTHS

HOLLANDS,

AND

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.

RAG CARPETS,

A SPECIALTY.

McCALLUM BROS.,

81 FIFTH STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE NEXT TERM BEGINS ON

Wednesday, January 15, 1868.

Courses of Instruction given

In *General Science*,
In *Agriculture*,
In *Mechanical* and
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Mining, and in
Classical Literature.

For further information, apply to

JOHN FRASER, President,

Agricultural College, Center co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

RE-OPENS THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868,

FOR CIRCULARS APPLY TO

COL. THEO. HYATT,

Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 64 *GRANT STREET.*

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Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
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Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home idstitution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which it has obtained, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

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GAS COAL COMPANY.

We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERIOR COKE, either at our mines at Connellsville, or in Pittsburgh. We will deliver at any point along the line of the Connellsville Railway. Address orders to J. S. McHUGH, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

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Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. feb

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Corner of Liberty and Wayne Sts.,

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CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.

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Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

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Hardware,

CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JACKSON'S UNIVERSAL

WASHING COMPOUND,

An Entirely New Preparation.

We are now engaged in manufacturing this valuable article for cleaning purposes, which we have confidence will give entire satisfaction.

HOUSEKEEPERS,

PLEASE TRY IT.

With it you can save at least from three to five hours labor on the washboard, besides money, time and fuel. For FINE PAINTS it is invaluable, because it cleans them easily and makes them brighter. It is also useful for scrubbing floors, washing dishes, &c. It is warranted to contain

NO LIME,

Or other injurious article. For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally, and wholesale and retail at our Office and Salesroom,

NO. 59 FOURTH STREET.

GEORGE R. SLATER & CO.

THES

DRY GOODS.

GREAT FINAL

SEMI-ANNUAL

CLOSING OUT SALE,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 MARKET STREET,

COMMENCING

Monday, January 6, 1868.

We are determined to close out our present Stock as soon as possible, and to accomplish this have *REDUCED OUR PRICES* as follows:

SILKS—A magnificent stock for all purposes. Also, Motrauttines from the richest to the lowest grades; all will be sold at the Lowest Prices. Some as low as 75 cents.

POPLINS—All wool as low as 50 cents, former prices $1 00 to $1 25; other qualities, equally cheap, as $2 00 goods reduced to $1 25, $1 50 quality to $1 00—other grades as cheap.

ENGLISH MERINOS reduced from 50 cents to 30 cents, and the 75c grades to 45 cents—all others at the same reduction.

ARMURES AND DELAINES at 15 cents, the same goods as are selling East now at 21 cents, wholesale, worth before the war 25 cents.

DRESS GOODS. Our general stock contains an almost unlimited assortment; $1 00 and $1 25 goods reduced to 37 cents; to 50 cents the 75c goods; to 31 cents the 50c; to 25 cents qualities, 12½c—the most astonishing bargains ever offered.

FLANNELS—Red, White and Yellow reduced from 45c and 50c to 30 cents; White Union Flannel from 35 to 20 cents; Country White Flannel to 30 cents; Country Barred Flannel 55 and 60c to 45, and from 45 to 35 cents; Barred Flannel from 40 to 30 cents—others equally cheap.

CANTON FLANNEL—A good article reduced from 18c to 12½c, and from 35c to 25c—other qualities as cheap.

BLANKETS—At $4 00 and $5 00 per pair; these must be seen to understand how great a bargain they are.

BROWN BLANKETS—At $2 00 and upward; great bargains.

WATERPROOFS AND REPELLANTS—We have reduced the $1 25 to $1 00.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, TWEEDS and JEANS for Men and Boys' wear equally cheap.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS—Table Linens, Napkins, Doyilles, Towels, Toweling, White and Colored Bed Quilts, Sheeting, Pillow Casing, Ticking, &c., &c., cheap as other goods.

BALMORAL SKIRTS—Reduced from $2 to $1 50. Very great bargains.

HOSIERY, GLOVES and Underwear for Ladies, Gent's and Children. Some of these a little soiled at greatly reduced prices.

MUSLINS—For this occasion we shall offer at 12½c a Shirting Long Cloth worth 18c. Also yard wide heavy Unbleached at the same price.

GINGHAMS—Good 12½c. Goods, fast colors, reduced to 10c, and the finer grades in beautiful styles to 12½c.

AT 6¼ CENTS—Fast colored Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins and Linen Crash.

SHAWLS—Cashmere, Long and Square, reduced $5 to $3 5 each from the former prices; Wool Long Shawls from $11 and $12 to $9 from $5 to $4. All others as cheap.

SACQUES—Cloth Sacques reduced to one-half former prices. Good styles as low as $2 50.

Our whole stock will be offered at prices of which the reader may judge from these quotations.

FOR 30 DAYS LONGER.

CLOSING OUT SALE,

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Embroideries, Laces,
Handkerchiefs,
Woolen Goods,
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Gloves and Hosiery.

CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market St

HOLIDAY GOODS.

1867. Christmas Gifts. 1867.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

OF

Magnificent Presents

Jewel and Work Boxes,
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes,
Elegant Perfumery Stands,
Cigar and Dressing Cases,
Fine Fans and Belt Clasps,
Fine Jet and Fancy Jewelry,
Morocco Wallets and Bags,
Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Fine Cashmere Scarfs,
Fine Cloth and Kid Gloves,
Real and Imitation Laces,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Undershirts and Drawers

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

EAR MUFFS!

Just the thing for this cold snap. A complete line of TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, SKIRTS, ZEPHYR AND KNIT GOODS.

All goods sold at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

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Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

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MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS. &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,
PILLOW CASE MUSLIN,
WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING,
WIDE UNBLEACHED SHEETING,
HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
PRINTS, DELAINES,
GINGHAMS, BED CHECK,
TICKING, TABLE LINEN,
COTTON DIAPER,
TOWELS AND TOWELING,
IRISH LINEN, SHIRT FRONTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
NOTIONS, &c.

FRENCH MERINOS,
POPLINS, COBURGS,
ALPACAS,
CASSIMERES, JEANS,
SATINETS, SHAWLS,
BOULEVARD SKIRTS,
BALMORAL AND
HOOP SKIRTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

A LARGE STOCK, WELL ASSORTED,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

CHEAP GOODS.

DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH CHINTZES,
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
BUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS,
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

sod

PRICES REDUCED.

CLOTH SACQUES,
VELVET SACQUES,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
PLAID SHAWLS,

FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

85 FIFTH STREET.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.

ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING.
NOTIONS, &c.

W. C. DUNCAN,
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BARRED FLANNEL.

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED

FLANNEL,

IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S.

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET

SUNDRIES.

20 bbls Sweet Cider; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory;
1,000 bush. Potatoes;
500 bbls Apples;
15 bbls Hickory Nuts;
20 tubs Mince Meat; in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
300 Liberty street.

FINANCIAL.

525 MILES

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad,

Running West from Omaha,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its SIX Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad, in fact, is a Government Work, built under the supervision of Government officers, and in part with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded and certainly no other Inland route a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than U. S. Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

On over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
S. McLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth street;
HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Third and Wood sts.
And KRAMER & RAHM.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall street.

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties purchasing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,

November 23, 1867. NEW YORK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DUE JULY 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST

TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

NATIONAL BANK,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ:

LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839; DUE JULY 1, 1868.

LOAN OF JULY 19, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Interest on the above Loans will cease on the 1st OF JULY, 1868,

FRANCIS JORDAN,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

AUDITOR GENERAL,

W. H. KEMBLE,

STATE TREASURER.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

cod

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.

Having opened a Store in the city, we are now prepared to furnish our friends and customers with

Bouquets, Cut Flowers,
Wreaths, Crosses,
Christmas Trees,
Birds and Bird Cages,
Rustic and Wire Baskets,
Gold Fish and Fish Globes,
Immortelles,
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.

Call and examine our stock at No. 114 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Postoffice.

MANUFACTURERS.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

BRASS AND IRON

FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS

Railway, Steamboat, Engineers, Rolling Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies;

MANUFACTURERS OF

MALLEABLE AND GRAY IRON GAS & STEAM FITTINGS.
PLUMBERS' AND GAS FITTERS' GOODS.
ALL KINDS OF FINISHED BRASS WORK.
EASTON, ASHCROFT, (LATE N. LENOX,) AND ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND WATER GUAGES.
GIFFORD'S INJECTORS.

Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, (same price as at works).

We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 20 to 1,500 gallons, per minute, and save from 60 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumping Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is sold cheaper than any steam Pump in the market. Oil men and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Agents for the CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipes.

STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to demonstrate the cut-off at each end of the stroke, and to regulate the same by it. Engineers are invited to call and examine the instrument.

NEEDS'S PATENT ROTARY DYNOMOMETER AND OIL TESTER.

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.

Steam Whistles, Oil Globes, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, Test Gauge and Pump, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds. Also, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Pipers and Pipe Vises.

We employ competent labor to fit up public and private houses, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS

Nos. 110 Water and 104 First Sts.,

PITTSBURGH.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Pan-Handle Route.*

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express	2.15 a m	3.55 p m
Fast Line	9.40 a m	5.05 p m
Fast Express	3.50 p m	10.35 a m
Mixed Way	6.10 a m	6.50 p m
Monnd'sv'le Accom'n	3.55 p m	9.30 a m
Steubenville Accom'n	3.55 p m	9.30 a m
M Donald's Accom No. 2	5.20 p m	9.50 a m

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 2.50 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6.30 a. m. next morning.

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12.55 p. m.

Fast Line leaves at 1.00 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 9.30 p. m. same evening, 8 hours in advance of all other routes.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Chicago and the principal points West and South-west.

When passengers desire to be sure and find the Office of the *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD*, Union Depot, (south side).

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent,
S. F. BOYD, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, Ft. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.

From November 25th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, (Penn Time), as follows:

| Leave |

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY.—To-morrow will be the forty-third anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

DICKENS.—Pittock has just received a number of excellent photographs of Charles Dickens, issued by Gurney & Son, of Broadway, New York.

ALLEGHENY CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The City Executive Committee for Allegheny, recently appointed, will meet this evening, at seven o'clock, at the Treasurer's office, for organization.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The report of the annual meeting of the contributors to this institution, held yesterday, will be found on the second page of the COMMERCIAL to-day.

ROBBERY IN WASHING ON.—On Saturday evening a young man named Robert Teasdale, while in a saloon in Washington borough, was robbed of his pocket-book containing five hundred dollars and money. The thief succeeded in escaping with his booty.

MASONIC APPOINTMENT.—At the annual meeting of the M. E. Grand Chapter, A. Y. M., of Pennsylvania, held recently in Philadelphia, Thomas Swaggs, of this city, was appointed District Deputy Grand High Priest for the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Beaver, Armstrong, Butler and Indiana.

FLOUR DAMAGED.—On Monday forenoon a couple of mules, attached to a "City Mills" wagon, loaded with flour, ran away on Market street, dashing down to the Monongahela wharf at a rapid pace. In turning the corner the wagon was overturned, and its contents (sixteen barrels of flour) scattered in every direction. Most of the barrels were burst, while others rolled down into the river. The wagon and team were not injured to any serious extent.

STEALING POULTRY.—A man named Wilson, residing in the Second ward, Allegheny, appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday and stated that his cellar had been robbed of a quantity of poultry. He says he had three or four turkeys also about a dozen chickens in his cellar, and when he went into the cellar on New Year's morning he was surprised and much chagrined to find that all the fowls had been stolen.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—We understand that among the first bills to be submit ed to the Legislature will be one for the incorporation of a company to establish a ferry across Fifth street. The landing points will probably be somewhere about the Custom House on the north, and the Cowen's building on the south. There is no "snake" in this bill, and it is not intended to interfere in any way with the laying of the Nicolson pavement.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of Iron City Forge No. 1, of Pennsylvania, (Iron Boilers' Union,) held on Saturday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: G. L. Garvin, Herring; G. W. Hall, Humphreys; C. E. Collins Arndt; Recording Secretary, A. Mellvaine; Treasurer, Wm. Shargold; Conductor, David Bumgardner; Doorkeeper, Philip Kelly. Trustees, Mathew Haddock, James Herron, Wm. Shargold. The election of delegates was postponed to the next regular meeting.

THE LATEST THIEVING DODGE.—The Philadelphia *Post* says: A few nights ago an individual called at the residence of S. V. Merrick, on Penn Square, and presented a letter signed "John H. Morrow, Pittsburgh," stating that he had just returned from South America, sick and destitute, and had no place to lay his head, unless he could get a night's lodging. It addressed to Mr. Merrick, and while the servant was carrying it to that gentleman, the fellow who presented it helped himself to a new hat and valuable overcoat, which was hanging in the entry, and decamped.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Two lads, named Frederick and Moniter, aged respectively ten and eleven years, were arrested last evening by the Allegheny police and taken before Mayor Morrison, on a charge of stealing canned oysters from a box in front of Mr. Grubb's grocery store on Federal street. The lads confessed to being connected with a gang of boys who have been stealing oysters from the grocery stores during the past winter, and cooking them in a slaughter house in the upper part of the Third ward. They were held for a hearing, and warrants issued for the arrest of their confederates.

ARRESTED ON A PROCESS.—Jacob Hasley was arrested yesterday, by officer Peter Bolster, of Alderman Muhlen's Allegheny police, on a process issued by the Court, and committed to the county jail. Hasley, it will be remembered, was arrested some time since, in connection with one Jacob Long, for stealing harness from several parties. He succeeded in obtaining bail for his appearance at Court, and a few days ago deserted his bail. He was re-arrested yesterday by his bonsor in Allegheny, when he was arrested by officer Bolster and taken to jail.

THE ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.—In another column will be found a call addressed to Mr. Joseph Fisher, requesting him to become an independent candidate for Mayor of Allegheny, a request which he complies with. Mr. Fisher has been a resident of Allegheny for thirty odd years, and has been engaged in the wagon making business for the Fourth ward for many years past. He is a strong Democrat, but it is supposed that he will secure the support of a number of Republicans. The Democratic City Convention will meet this evening, and see whether they will present a Democratic candidate for the office.

NEPTUNE FIRE COMPANY OFFICER.—At the regular annual meeting of the Neptune Steam Fire Engine Company, held last evening, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Nicholas Troutman; Vice President, Henry Vetter; Treasurer, Frank J. Kolbecker; Secretary, William H. Beadle; Assistant, J. Schoonhaan; First Lieutenant, Peter Cunningham; second Lieutenant, Charles Hall; Foreman, Fred. Hill; Director, David Robinson, Second Hose Director, Patrick Harkins; Third Hose Director, James Martin. Delegate to Firemen's Association, W. J. Robinson.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Yesterday afternoon a colored man named Alexander Davis made an attempt to take his wife's life. It appears that Davis neglected to provide for the support of his wife, and forced her to accept the position of cook in the house of a gentleman on Third street. Yesterday he called upon her, and after a short conversation drew a knife and made a determined effort to kill her. Her cries screamed for assistance, when some of the inmates of the house came to her rescue and succeeded in wresting the weapon from his hand. The police were then called in and after considerable difficulty secured him and took him to the lock-up, where he will have a hearing before the Mayor this morning.

Books Marked Down.

The time during which books may be had at reduced prices at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s, 99 Wood street, is rapidly passing away, and those who desire to procure works of a standard character should do so as early as convenient. Such another opportunity may not soon again occur, and we desire to impress this fact upon those who can take advantage of it. The stock of books is of the choicest character, and even a casual purchaser will fail to secure a volume that will instruct and interest him. Once again we invite early attention to the offer of Messrs. Davis, Clarke & Co.

A Deserved Recognition.

In this county, where changes are so common, it is very flattering to find a man who has been over five years in one position. Mr. Michael Hart, a lock hand at Lock No. 2, on the Monongahela, recently completed his twenty-fifth year of service, and on New Year's day Hon. J. D. Logan called, on behalf of the Managers of the Monongahela Navigation Company, presented Mr. Hart with a gold watch, containing the following inscription: "Monongahela Navigation Company to Michael Hart, for long continued faithful services." Mr. Hart has always been noted during his long term of service for his civility and attention to the public, and he may feel justly proud of this deserved recognition.

United States District Court—Bankruptcy Branch.

The Bankruptcy Act went into effect on the first of June, and the whole number of petitions filed in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, up till the first of January, a period of seven months, was three hundred and three, as follows:

June	41	September	41
July	48	October	61
August	50	November	64
		December	57
		Total	303

A large number of petitions, two hundred and sixty one were voluntary, and forty-two involuntary. A remarkably small proportion of the cases were from Allegheny county.

Sandusky Street Baptist Church.

Rev. A. K. Bell, D. D., pastor of the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, Allegheny City, delivered his annual sermon on Sunday, in which he gave a history of the workings of the church during the year 1867, from which we gather the following: Number baptized, 32; received by letter, 24; received on experience, 6; restored, 3. Total 36. Dismissed by letter, 58; excluded, 13; deceased, 4. Total, 75. The present membership is four hundred and seventeen. During the year nine colonies have gone out and now form the major part of three new Baptist churches, namely: Calvary Baptist Church, the New Brighton Church and the African Church, now worshipping in the Lecture Room. These are regarded as New Testament revivals. The contributions of the church have been: For home expenses $3,700; new interests and general benevolence $2,300, making a total of $6,000. The church has a flourishing Sabbath school, a literary society and an average attendance of fully four hundred in the different departments.

Mlle. Janauschek as "Deborah."

An intelligent and highly appreciative audience was present at the Academy of Music last evening, to witness the debut of Mlle. Janauschek, the distinguished German actress, whose fame now rivals that of Ristori. Without attempting criticism, for which we have neither time nor space, we may truthfully say that the part of Rebecca in her part, Mlle. Janauschek is a wonderful creature of intellectual power, a handsome form and a face of impressive intelligence, and a voice of great richness. Of her performance of "Deborah" it may be safe to say she exhibited a profound knowledge of its peculiar characteristics, and rendered every portion with the most perfect finish. It was altogether a remarkable performance, and the overwhelming praise of the audience demonstrated that it was highly appreciated. She was ably supported by the one stock company, which accompanies her.

To-night Mlle. Janauschek will appear in the regular character of "Adrienne, the Actress," and as her fame is the delineation of the deepest emotions of feminine nature, a rare and grand performance is anticipated. Seats may be secured at Kleber & Bro.'s, and Melnor's, Wood street.

The United Presbyterian.

This valuable religious weekly, the organ of the United Presbyterian denomination, has assumed the quarto form, has been considerably enlarged and improved, and is now one of the handsomest as well as the best religious weeklies in the country. The arrangement of the matter is such that there are two papers combined in one, and by cutting the sheet in two at the top of the page the religious and secular departments can be separated and read as time or occasion may require. We need say nothing of the editorial or literary department of the paper, except that it is under the direction of Rev. T. H. Robertson, D. D., assisted by a corps of the ablest writers of the denomination. The business department is under the management of Messrs. Wm. Murdoch, Esq., and the gratifying evidences of prosperity and success which mark the history of this periodical since its connection with it, amply attest his fitness and ability. The style of the paper has changed from "T. H. Murdoch & Co." to whom all business communications should be addressed. The paper should be cordially welcomed to every family of the United Presbyterian faith.

Fearful Leap from a Railway Train.

Among the passengers on the New Castle Accommodation Train, which left New Castle, yesterday forenoon, for this city, was our esteemed friend, F. M. Allen, Esq., who frequently indulges in a ride on the iron horse. On this occasion he happened to be on the engine. When nearing Jenkins's bridge, the engineer discovered a man and woman who had entered upon the bridge, and, fearing they might be injured, whistled "down brakes" and reversed the engine. Mr. Allen, in walking forward, saw the parties with uplifted hands, violently gesticulating, and he at once inferred that there was something wrong with the bridge, and that they were signalling the approach of danger. Quick as thought he seized his valise, bounded back over the tender, and leaped from the train. This sudden checking up of the train threw the man's baggage forward, and he was precipitated down an embankment a distance of about forty feet. The ground was soft, however, and as he was performing his evolutions on the embankment, he could see that, fearing that he was infinitely better off than the other passengers, destined to be next crashing through the bridge into the ravine, with the prospect of being crushed to death or burnt up alive, he scampered for dear life, and, gaining the summit, he went sprawling down the hill, with his valise in hand, and landed in the bottom of the ravine. The bridge was all right; the frightened pedestrian escaped from the track in time, and it only remained for the conductor to ascertain how his friend Allen got through with his "ground and lofty tumbling." He, like a wise man, "said and did" nothing. He gathered himself up as quickly as possible, and was soon on the train again, looking unconcerned and planning some one of which were serious. He came on to the city, and was able to get his business through with his accustomed promptness. To his many other distinctions he has added that of being the boy's daring and successful engineer in Western Pennsylvania.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

Organization—Election of Officers—Inauguration of the Mayor Elect—His Address to Councils—Routine Business, &c.

The members elect of the new City Councils met on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, in their respective chambers for the purpose of organization.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The members were called to order by the Clerk, H. McMaster, Esq., whereupon the returns, which were approved.

The returns were precisely as we have published them. The question of the tie vote between Messrs. John Fleming and G. Gerner, of Oakland township, was laid over for the present, and in the meantime both gentlemen were admitted to seats on the floor of the chamber.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP.

The roll was then called, when all the members (except Mr. Edward Heaney, of the Second ward, who is absent from the city) answered to their names. The list is as follows:

Ahlborn, A. H.; Barnhill, Wm.; Barton, John; Batchelor, C. W.; Beadle, G.; Bergner, W.; Bobo, Boggs, W. R.; Brush, J. M.; Caskey, J.; Daub, H.; Davis, C. A.; Davis, A. J.; Fitzsimmons, John; Friday, William; Hare, J. H.; Hemphill, James; Her on, R. G.; Hilerman, J. P.; Jeremy, G.; Kremer, F. C.; Mashinney, Jas.; Meyer, H.; Moorhead, Wm.; Mc Jeane, G. F.; Palmer, J. B.; Reboman, J.; Reed, N. P.; Reynolds, S. M.; Robb, R.; Rockwell, T.; Scott, Andrew; Scott, J.; Sims, D.; Steel, Thomas; Smithson, ——; Turley, J. J.; Torrance, R.; Vogel, C.; Vicks, A.; Weldon, J. C.; Welsh, T. W.; Zern, P.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Council then proceeded to the election of a President.

Messrs. W. A. Tomlinson, of the Fourth ward, and Jared M. Brush, of the Sixth ward, were nominated.

Mr. Brush asked leave to withdraw his name, and moved the unanimous election of Mr. Tomlinson. The question was put, and Mr. Tomlinson was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Brush, at the request of the Clerk, administered the oath of office to the President elect, who, on taking the chair, briefly thanked the members for the honor conferred on the Council, and called upon it to discharge its duties to the best of its ability.

The President then administered the oath of office to the members, in a body.

H. McMaster, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Clerk, and Colonel S. B. Cooper, Messenger.

THE NEXT MEETING.

Mr. Barnhill offered a resolution that when Councils adjourn they adjourn to meet on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at two o'clock P. M., the object being to allow the President's sufficient time to constitute the Joint Standing Committees. Adopted. S. C. concurred.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Mr. Barnhill also offered a resolution authorizing warrants to be drawn in favor of the several election boards for expenses incurred in holding the recent election. Adopted. S. C. concurred.

NEW COMMITTEES.

Mr. Robb moved the appointment of a committee of seven—three from the Select and four from the Common Council—to take into consideration the question of the new ordinances as to what have been rendered necessary by consolidation, and to report to Councils. Accepted. S. C. concurred.

RESIGNATION.

The Clerk read the resignation of Thomas Steel, Esq., member from the Second ward, who had resigned his seat on the Board of City Controller. The resignation was accepted.

The Select Council was then invited to meet the Common Council in Joint session for the purpose of receiving the returns of the late election for Mayor, and administering the oath of office to the Mayor elect, Hon. James Blackmore.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This body was called to order by Mr. Morrow, the Clerk who opened the returns of the late election for Select Councils, when it was found that the following gentlemen had been selected:

LIST OF MEMBERS.

First ward—G. W. Coffin, James Ilen.
Second ward—William Phillips, W. N. Ogden.
Third ward—James Hardman, C. Rafferty.
Fourth ward—Jared M. Brush, W. H. Brown.
Fifth ward—R. Dickson, F. Dean.
Sixth ward—J. P. Tanner, A. M. Brown.
Seventh ward—A. A. Richey, James M. McEwen.
Eighth ward—Samuel Morrow, H. F. Watts.
Ninth ward—J. J. Gallagher, John Shelland.
Tenth ward—T. J. Gallaher, John Shipton.
Lawrenceville—J. Walmwright, A. McClintock.
Oakland—De.
Liberty—A. H. Gross.
Collins—P. H. Laufman.
Pitt—Edwin P. Jones.
Peebles—James Mcklibben.

The returns were approved.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The Clerk announced that the next business in order would be the election of President.

Mr. Morrow nominated James McAuley, Esq., who on motion of Mr. Phillips, Mr. McAuley was elected President by acclamation.

The oath of office was administered to the President elect by Mr. W. R. Brown, after which he was conducted to his seat.

Mr. McAuley returned thanks to the members for the compliment they had bestowed upon him in selecting him to preside over their deliberations. He would not make a speech, and would merely say he would strive to perform his duty. He had filled the same position for some years past, and would acknowledge that he was not infallible, and therefore he relied on this important subject, and we commend that belief to you. Gentlemen, the responsibility of the new law may developed its wants.

The consolidation of the municipal laws was one of the most important measures adopted by the late Councils of our city. I learn that the labors of our City Solicitor and Recorder were protracted, and that the new code will shortly be ready to be submitted to you. When submitted, I will add to my humble aid in enforcing the laws and ordinances of the city, which I pledge myself to do with the proper energy and discretion. In this connection, I beg to suggest that an increase in our police force will be necessary in view of the increase of our city limits, and in conclusion, gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils, allow me to thank you most sincerely and cordially for the courtesy you have extended to me; and I trust that during the ensuing year I may find you as ready fully co-operate in our labors for the benefit of our city and its citizens, is the most ardent desire of my heart.

Mayor Blackmore also announced that he had appointed Messrs. W. A. Tomlinson, of the Fourth ward, and Jared M. Brush, of the Sixth ward, to wait upon Mr. Blackmore, Mayor elect, and conduct him to the Chamber. The committee withdrew for performance, returned, accompanied by Mr. Blackmore and Mayor McCarthy. Mr. Gross introduced Mr. Blackmore, who was received with applause, and addressed him by President McAuley.

ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR ELECT.

Mr. Blackmore, after his induction into office, spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh: In assuming the high and honorable official position to which, through the partiality of my fellow citizens, I have been called, a sense of duty to you in common with the citizens of Pittsburgh, who have so generously testified their friendship for me during the past, I should, on this occasion, return my heartfelt thanks for the honor conferred upon me. Elected, as I have been, by an unprecedented majority in my fellow citizens, of all political and political sentiments, to the highest office in the gift of the people of Pittsburgh—that of Mayor—I feel constrained to say that I am overpowered by the magnitude of the occasion, and fear that the impartial and faithful discharge of the responsible duties which I am imposed upon me duties which, in view of the tremendous growth and importance of this great and flourishing city, and the consequent absorbing interest in municipal affairs, must be fully performed, I will, however, do my best to retain their confidence and esteem. And in recognizing the fact that I was elected by the people of Pittsburgh, without regard to politics, their Mayor, and will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality, and with strict adherence to the laws of the city and of the State.

The recent act of consolidation passed by the last Legislature are startling, and will devolve upon the people, will impose upon the many new and arduous duties which I will endeavor to perform with fidelity, responsibility, and with the highest regard for the public weal. This most important measure was rendered necessary by the growth of the city, and will, I trust, bring wealth and prosperity, and is but the forerunner of the magnificent destiny which awaits the city of Pittsburgh in the future. The act referred to, though prepared with great care and ability, has many defects, and much additional legislation will be required to perfect it. I urge, in the course of my administration, to co-operate with your humble endeavors in this important subject, and we commend to the kind consideration of the Legislature of the new law may developed its wants.

The consolidation of the municipal laws was one of the most important measures adopted by the late Councils of our city. I learn that the labors of our City Solicitor and Recorder were protracted, and that the new code will shortly be ready to be submitted to you. When submitted, I will add to my humble aid in enforcing the laws and ordinances of the city, which I pledge myself to do with the proper energy and discretion. In this connection, I beg to suggest that an increase in our police force will be necessary in view of the increase of our city limits, and in conclusion, gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils, allow me to thank you most sincerely and cordially for the courtesy you have extended to me; and I trust that during the ensuing year I may find you as ready fully co-operate in our labors for the benefit of our city and its citizens, is the most ardent desire of my heart.

Mayor Blackmore also announced that he had appointed the following gentlemen as his Cabinet: Messrs. Wm. Shargold, Clerk; and William P. Reed, Captain of the Watch. The gentlemen were duly confirmed, and high fived for further consideration.

Council then adjourned, and the Select Council retired to its chamber.

CONTESTED SEATS.

President Tomlinson appointed the following Committee on Contested Seats: Messrs. Hare, Brush, Palmer, McClenan, and Dravo.

The members then selected their seats by lot.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN SECOND WARD.

Mr. Vick offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to issue his proclamation for a special election in the Second ward, to fill the vacancy in the Common Council, occasioned by the resignation of Thomas Steel, Esq. Adopted.

REPORT POSTPONED.

The Committee on Contested Seats returned and reported, through Mr. Hare that in order to have testimony on both sides in regard to the election in Oakland township, it would be necessary to hold another session.

On motion of Mr. Boggs, the Committee were authorized to report the result of their labors at the next meeting, after which Council adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE WILLIAMS.

The jury trials were resumed in this court yesterday.

Wm. Bell vs. L. B. McAboy and E. S. Wright. Action to recover $60,000 alleged to have been loaned by the plaintiff, a broker of New York city, to the defendants, in 1865. The defendants were largely engaged in oil speculation at the time, and the loan was negotiated, as alleged by plaintiff, with a view of meeting payments on oil lands purchased. The defendants gave as collateral security, oil stocks, bonds, etc. The plaintiff claims that the loan has not been paid, and brings suit to recover. It is expected that the case will occupy several days.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE.

This Court was in session yesterday, but transacted no business of public interest.

The following cases were fixed for trial to-day: Nos. 82, 83 and 70, October list.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STERRETT.

Jury trials were resumed in this Court yesterday. The first case taken up was that of James Carson, indicted for affiliation, on oath of Annie Gray. The jury found a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

William Beadle was convicted on a charge of obtaining a quantity of glassware from D. McAfee, by false representations. He was recommended to the mercy of the Court.

G. F. Fogel, high constable of Birmingham, was placed on trial for assault and battery with intent to ravish Gertrude Auth. He is charged with having entered the beer saloon kept by the prosecutrix, at a late hour in the night, and made an indecent assault upon her. On trial.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large and fashionable audience greeted the re-appearance of the charming actress, Lady Don, last evening, and the performance of the "Pretty House-breaker" and "Kenilworth" gave great satisfaction. Miss Don's singing and Irish fun and kept the audience in a roar of laughter. You will be safe in attending the entertainment announced for this evening with the drama of "Peggy Ogden," in which Lady Don will sustain the title *rôle* and sing several songs.

MASONIC HALL.—It will be remembered that the Scotch balladist, Mr. Kennedy, will give the first of his refined entertainments at Masonic Hall to-night, and the second and third on Tuesday and Friday evenings. He is a sweet singer, and one of the best interpreters of Scotch's ball, Bobby Burns, now before the public.

COMING.—Manager C. D. Hess has leased the Academy of Music for the purpose of producing the great spectacle "Undine," which is to run its eighth week at the Crosby Opera house, Chicago.

SEE BARKER'S advertisement.

"1868" Ties and Bows.
At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 88 Wood street.

BALDNESS, GREYNESS, AND OTHER IMPERFECTIONS of the Hair will be regarded as inexcusable after a trial of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer or Dressing. (In one bottle.) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. TSF

SEE BARKER'S advertisement.

Morrison's "Star" Shirts
At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 88 Wood street.

IMPROVED property in Allegheny City at Auction, on Saturday, January 11th, at 2½ P. M. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

SEE BARKER'S advertisement.

Gents' Underwear.
At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 88 Wood street.

SEE BARKER'S advertisement.

Deafness, Chronic Catarrh.
Diseases of the eye, throat, lungs and heart, successfully treated by Dr. Abora, 124 Smithfield street.

SEE BARKER'S advertisement.

Gents' Morning Wrappers.
At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 88 Wood street.

SEE BARKER'S advertisement.

Instantaneous Cures.
Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails.—Dr. Randall, the well known chiropodist, is again in our city, and requests us to state that he can be consulted at his office, corner of Fifth and Ross streets.

Drawers and Undershirts,
At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 88 Wood street.

SEE BARKER'S advertisement.

We would direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column by R. G. DUN & CO., *the Mercantile Agency*, offering a reward of $100 for a defamatory circular, issued by J. M. Bradstreet & Son, a rival institution.

SEE BARKER'S advertisement.

A New Era in Washing.
The best washing and cleansing liquid ever introduced in the world is manufactured by the Hess Manufacturing Company of this city. It is called the "Queen of the Wash Tub," and with it an ordinary washing can be done in one-third the time. Scientific analysis pronounce it the best. It makes clothes whiter every time it is used, and positively does not injure the fabric. It saves time and labor, and is far ahead of any soap ever invented. Sold by druggists and grocers generally. Send for a bottle. Try it once and you will never use soap again.

SEE BARKER'S advertisement.

The Poor Little Suffer Will be
Immediately relieved by using MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and by giving the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

SEE BARKER'S advertisement.

Fancy the Dismay
Which would prevail in thousands of households if it should be suddenly announced throughout the United States, Canadas, the West Indies and Spanish America that no more HOSTETTER'S BITTERS would be manufactured, and that henceforth the grand specific for Dyspepsia, and preventative of all malarious diseases would be lost to the world. The billious, the feeble, the despondent, the traveler, the voyager, the miner, the sedentary student, the settler on the frontier of civilization; the toiler, cooped up in crowded city tenements; the convalescent, needing an invigorant; the shivering victim of ague, and the nervous of both sexes everywhere, would learn, with grief, too deep for words, that the most celebrated corrective, invigorant and alternative of the age, had been blotted out of existence. As a preparation a multitude of epidemic diseases, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medical preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the HOUSEHOLD TONIC of the AMERICAN PEOPLE—has been so for twenty years, and in all human probability a million people to-day owe their present health to its use. The magnates of science recognize its merits, and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales.

Similia Similibus Curantur.
ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.

It is now generally admitted that all eruptive diseases depend upon some internal or constitutional cause, and that to use washes or ointments for them is a sure way to injure the system, and only to drive in, not to cure the disease. But HUMPHREYS'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC SALT RHEUM PILLS are a true specific for all such diseases. They cure Salt Rheum, Blotches, Pimples, Eruptions on the Face, Ringworm, and Scrofulous Rash, by curing the cause upon which they depend, and by restoring the skin to the state of health and purity. Thus, not only is the disease cured, but the system is left safe from its reappearance. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 25 large vials, Morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease, with full directions, subject to one book of directions - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - $5 to $

Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

DIED:

CUTHBERT—On Sabbath morning, at 3 o'clock, MRS. JANE C. wife of the late John Cuthbert, in the fifty-fourth year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 15 Ferry street, on TUESDAY, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CANAAN—Very suddenly, on Sunday morning, January 5th, MARY A., wife of George Canaan, aged forty-five years.

The funeral will take place TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 173 Benton alley, Allegheny city.

COFFIN—On Tuesday morning, January 7th, CLARA, infant daughter of G. W. and A. M. Coffin.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

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MANUFACTURERS OF
EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,
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Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURT'S GRAMMAR AND COMLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. eod

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY MORNING, January 7, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market was without any special movement. Buyers and sellers being wide apart in their views in regard to prices, we had correct figures relative to oil values. Oil men as a class think are endeavoring to settle up the operations of the past three months. This has proved to be a rather difficult undertaking, from the fact that certain contracts have changed hands so often that the first operator is difficult to discover, and by the time the different parties are assembled, a stranger or one not initiated in oil matters would imagine that a public meeting had been called. The Eastern markets were dull, the quotations were: Philadelphia, P L S to W, 23@24c; S W, 27@27½c; Crude, 14@c. New York, P L S to W, 23@26c; S W, 27@28c; Crude, bulk, 9c. Oil City dispatches report a dull market, with offerings at 17 1/2@17 3/4 barrel.

In our own market we are quoted the following crude sales: 1,000 bbls bulk, spot, 6¼c; 3,000 bbls bulk, spot, 7c; the latter appears to be the ruling figure. The river to Oil City is too low for boat purposes. The receipts since our last were 3,326 bbls.

Refined Oil—We have nothing new to notice so far as relates to this article, buyers not being disposed to operate to any extent at the present time. The asking rates are as follows: Spot oil, S. W., Philadelphia delivery, January, 22@22½c; February 23c. The only sale that came under our notice was 300 bbls S. W., spot, at 22½c ₱ gallon. The supply was evidently in excess of the demand.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Lockhart & Frew	600	A. A. Smeltzer	423
Brunot, Bryce & Co.	1,000	Fisher Bro.	600
J. Wilkins	1,300		
Total			3,323

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Worrall, Myers & Co., 800 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

T. B. Lazear, 50 bbls ref. to E. A. Dilworth & Co. Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works, 150 bbls bar. to J. P. Logan, Phila.

PETROLEUM.

BOSTON.

The market continues very dull both for crude and refined oil, says the *Bulletin*, and prices are without improvement. The export demand is very limited for the season, and agents of the manufacturers have quite recently, with no success, endeavored to induce the bank have been offering the use of profitable employment. The home trade still operate from hand to mouth, and things are likely to continue in this way for the balance of the season. Refiners and dealers are predicting very confidently, with no material change for the crude article, a fair shade firmer at the south, which has already been paying the cost of production and freight. The exportation of petroleum for the past year, from all the ports of the country, foot up to 181,434,239 gallons, against 205,964,240 for 1866. The total aggregates are about the same, the business of 1867 having been more remunerative.

We quote crude petroleum dull at 12@13c ₱ gallon. Refined is very dull, with small sales at 23@24c ₱ gallon, and 25@26c in case lots for export. Naphtha is dull at 15@15½c ₱ gallon for western, and 18@19c for Boston. Benzine is also dull at 15@15½c ₱ gallon for western, and 18@19c for Boston. Lubricating oils are dull and unchanged.

Headed bbls are in very limited demand, and prices have declined a shade since our last report. Crude is quoted at 45@50c ₱ bbl, and refined at 55@60c ₱ bbl, with sales at a range of 60@65c for common, and 70@75c for extra. Refined oil in iron bbls is dull at 60@65c ₱ gallon for common, and 65@70c for extra. Crude oil in iron bbls is also dull at 50@55c ₱ gallon. Refined oil in tin cans is dull at 25@27½c ₱ gallon for common, and 27½@30c for extra. Crude oil in tin cans is also dull at 20@22½c ₱ gallon. Refined oil in boxed cans is dull at 30@32½c ₱ gallon for common, and 32½@35c for extra. Crude oil in boxed cans is also dull at 25@27½c ₱ gallon.

Barrels very quiet, and prices almost nominal. Trade New large contracts have been made at fair rates.

Scrap Iron—Nominal. No inquiry for transactions.

Coal Oil—Sales of 100 tons, at 14c, has been made. Lard Oil—Sales of 2,000 gallons, at 90c, gold.

Tar Plaster—Quiet at $4 50@5 per bbl.

Animal Oil—Quiet at 90c@$1 ₱ gallon.

Charcoal—Quiet at 6@6½c, gold.

BOSTON.

The market for pig iron remains very dull at unchanged rates. The demand is confined to small lots from consumers, and the only feature of interest is the fact that the article is selling at less than cost, consumers are not inclined to anticipate their wants. The stocks of foreign, though moderate, are fully equal to the demand, and the only relief to the market is from pressing sales, as in the present condition of the market, such a policy would result in heavy losses. They prefer holding till pig metal is wanted for consumption, when they look for better prices. Refined iron is also dull, with a fair demand for small lots, at unchanged rates. American pig iron is in small stock and firm; held at the reduced rates.

Manufactured iron is of most description, is dull and nominal, with very small lots, and dealers in small lots only. Nail rods are dull and nominal.

Steel is dull and nominal, with a fair demand for small lots, at unchanged rates. American ingot steel is in good demand for retail lots at unchanged rates.

Ingot copper is dull and nominal, with a fair demand for small lots, at unchanged rates.

Sheet zinc is dull and nominal, with a fair demand for small lots, at unchanged rates.

Spelter is dull and nominal, with a fair demand for small lots, at unchanged rates.

Lead is dull and nominal, with a fair demand for small lots, at unchanged rates.

	Oct. 4.	Jan. 4.	High.	Lower.
New York Central	91	93	93	91
Erie	61	61	61	61
Hudson River	93	93	93	93
Reading	101	99	99	99
Michigan Southern	79	80	80	79
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	79	80	80	79
Cleveland & Toledo	102	103	103	102
Rock Island	93	93	93	93
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97
Illinois Central	122	122	122	122
Do. pr ferred	99	99	99	99
Pacific Mail	72	72	72	72
Western Union Tel	35	37	37	35

The National Insurance of Allegheny (a new company) announces a dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a share.

The Merchants and Manufacturers Insurance Company also declares a dividend of Three Dollars a share.

The Boatmen's Fire and Marine Insurance Company declares the profits of the last six months, divides a dividend of Three Dollars on each share of its capital stock, equivalent to twelve per cent. per annum.

The National Trust Company announces a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent.

The New York *Commercial Bulletin* says: The year has opened with a money market slightly stringent from causes which are probably temporary, and from all present indications there seems to be a prospect of a good supply of loanable funds in the market during the month. Government securities are not as firm as was expected—there would seem to be less confidence that the bonds will be largely purchased for investment; a considerable quantity has been offered during the past week, and the railroad stocks have been generally firm, and with the dividends declared for January the confidence in this property, as compared with other securities, is increased.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, January 6, 1868.

Trade in general merchandise continues in the same condition as for several days past, with no material change to note in prices, which are to a considerable extent nominal, but there appears more steadiness and less fluctuation than has been noted for a long time past.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments, as received from Jay Cook & Co., their New York correspondents:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 108¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107⅝; do 1864, 105⅝; do 1865, May and November, 106; do 1865, January and July, 104⅝; U. S. 10-40s, 101½; May 1865. Compounds, 117⅝; June 7-30s, 104⅝; July 7-30s,